PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,292.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
28th Dec.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	....
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	....
29th "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	.....	....
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	....
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. 1907
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	21st " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb. "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6,106	26th " "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	15th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 616
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 30th Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 26th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 27th Dec.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Dec., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dabai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Dec., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,976 tons, sailing on or about 11th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

SPECIAL XMAS RATES.

RETURN PASSAGES at single fare from 15th December.—Return passage must be completed by 15th January. For details apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

23rd December, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan.	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan.*	1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Radessich	1st Feb.	1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb.	1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March	1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Radessich	1st April	1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April	1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May	1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Radessich	1st June	1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	24th Dec.
† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	24th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
° SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	3rd Jan. 1907.
† PRAESIDENT	3310	Tepe	13th Jan. 1907.
* REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	24th Jan. 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1907.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	..	29th Dec. 1908
MOYORI MARU	...	Handa	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

Samples and Price List on application.

PHIPSON AND CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

BOLLINGER 1900

VINTAGE
EXTRA QUALITY
EXTRA DRY
CHAMPAGNE.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHIPSON AND Co.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu (Hawaii), Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Chefoo, Tieling, Changchun, Antung-Hsien, Ryojun (Port Arthur), Fengtien, Liaoyang, Dairen (Dalny), Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Nagasaki, Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

Your CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR Gifts

Can best be purchased where the

STOCK IS LARGEST,
VARIETY GREATEST,
SELECTION CHOICEST,
PRICES LOWEST.

For choice there is nothing in India to compare with the almost endless variety of new and original designs—be it JEWELLERY or SILVER WARE—and our Prices will compare favourably with those of any establishment in India.

1001 KNICK-KNACKS which will make most appropriate souvenirs are now on view and every article on Exhibition combines

ELEGANCE,
ORIGINALITY,
DISTINCTIVENESS
and that
STURDINESS

which invariably characterises the Best Class of

BRITISH-MADE WARE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIPTON'S TEAS

FRAGRANT REFRESHING

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

CRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine," only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	35 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 8	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
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ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION COY'S s. s. "ORSEOLO" from VENICE, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain HARDCASTLE, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Survey can be allowed after the Seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATION for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIANA,
AGENTS: VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION COY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per HANSA Line Steamer "EHRENFELS," from BREMEN, HAMBURG, ANTWERP, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the Prince's Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to Survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within Seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for Damage or Shortage within three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no Survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1907.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

SLIGHT ALTERATIONS IN THE BROAD GUAGE TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from the 1st of January, 1908, No. 12 Down Mixed Train which leaves Wadi at present at 20-55 and arrives at Secunderabad at 5-25 will be CANCELLED on arrival at Secunderabad and No. 2 Down Mixed Train which at present leaves Wadi at 1-35 will leave there at 2-0, arrive at Secunderabad at 10-55 and leave at 11 40, arrive at Kazipet at 16-2 and leave at 16-25, arrive Dornakal at 19 20 and leave at 19-50 and arrive at Bezwada at 0-5 and connect there with the Calcutta to Madras Mail which leaves Bezwada at 0 50.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager,
TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
4TH DECEMBER 1907.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of the Princess Market, Princess Street, for the New Piece-Goods Bazar Co. Ltd., plans can be seen and specifications and bills of quantities, obtained at the Architects' Office, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock on payment of Rupees ten (10).

Aproximate cost of the works is Rs. 6,60,000. Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Directors, 12 Hummum Street, Fort, by 12 noon on MONDAY the 30th December, 1907.

A deposit of Rupees 1,000 must accompany each Tender and it will be forfeited in the event of a Contractor refusing to sign an agreement to carry out the works according to the specifications. The works must be completed in a year and a half from the date of the notice to commence.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ARTHUR C. PAYNE, M. S. A.,
Architects,
29 Rampart Row.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

TEACHER FOR PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A TEACHER, for (Practical) Mathematics for this Institute. Salary Rs. 100, rising to Rs. 200 by annual increments of Rs. 25. None but Graduates in Mathematics need apply. Applications should reach the Undersigned not later than the 8th January, 1908.

N. A. F. MOOS, B. Sc., F.R.S.E.,
HON. SECRETARY to the Board of Trustees,
of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute,
Byculla, Bombay.
20TH DECEMBER, 1907.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

WANTED A HEAD ASSISTANT for the Department of Textile Manufacture of this Institute, Pay Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300 by annual increments of Rs. 25. The selected candidate will be on probation for 6 months and the appointment will be terminable at three months' notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, training and experience of practical work and teaching and enclosing copies of testimonials, will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, upto the 8th January, 1908. The copies of certificates will not be returned.

N. A. F. MOOS, B. Sc., F.R.S.E.,
HONORARY SECRETARY of the Board of
Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute,
Byculla, Bombay.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from the 25th December, 1907, Second Class will be introduced on the Matheran Steam Tramway and from the same date the present Upper Class will be termed 1st Class and the Lower Class 3rd Class.

The Fares charged for the several classes between NERAL and MATHERAN and the free allowance of Luggage thereon, will be as under:—

	FARES.	FREE ALLOWANCE
	Rs. A. P.	
1st Class	4 8 0	12 1-2 Seers.
2nd "	2 8 0	9 "
3rd "	1 4 0	5 "

In consequence of the alteration of the scale of fares the charges for week-end Return Fares between Matheran and other Stations, where they apply, will be slightly altered. Particulars can be obtained from Stations or from the Undersigned.

Books of 15 2nd Class Coupon Tickets between Bombay and Matheran (2nd Class over G. I. P. and 2nd Class over Matheran Steam Tramway) at a charge of Rs. 41 will be obtainable from this Office available up to 15th June, 1908, or such date as the Tramway remains open for public use. The conditions of issue will be the same as in the case of other Coupons.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1907.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, (Christmas day.)

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE to No. 4, SIRDAR'S PALACE BUILDINGS, Apollo Street.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
23RD DECEMBER, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from the 20th DECEMBER, 1907, to the 6th JANUARY, 1908, both dates inclusive, the following MIXED TRAINS will RUN between NERAL and MATHERAN:—

DOWN-TRAINS.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Neral	Dep.	6 34	10 0	16 40
Matheran	Arr.	8 40	12 5	18 45

UP-TRAINS.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran	Dep.	7 15	13 30	1 5
Neral	Arr.	9 13	15 28	17 50

Only First and Second Class Passengers and their servants will be Booked by the First Morning Train leaving Matheran and the Last Afternoon Train leaving Neral.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1907.

HAMPER No. 1.—4 lbs. Agra ham, 4 lbs. corned beef, 6 lbs. patatoes, 1 cabbage, 4 lbs. carrots, 2 beet-roots, Rs. 4-8; No. 2.—2 lbs. Agra bacon, 2 salted ox tongues, 6 lbs. potatoes, 6 knol-kohols, 4 lbs. carrots, 2 beet-roots, Rs. 3-8. Cash with order no V. P. P. Carriage to be paid.

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BALSAMIC EXPECTORANT DROPS.

Will be found of the greatest value in Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis and other affections of the Chest.

A Bottle Should be Kept in Every House.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 each.

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From Babu Devi Prasad *Jitoura.*—"Please send me two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops per V. P. Parcel Your medicine has been tried in several Asthmatic cases and is doing wonderful effect in that disease."

From R. G., *Kotagiri* —"The Drops have really done wonders for my bronchial catarrh, and I expect to be quite freed from it before I have finished the first bottle. I take the drops at bedtime only, and have not used more than half a bottle, yet the troublesome secretions have almost entirely ceased and the tubes are clear nearly all the day. I have frequently used *Jayn's Expectorant* and with good immediate results; but it always causes headache and or weakness and does not agree with me. Your Drops are perfectly free from any injurious effects, and I fancy rather act as a tonic over and above their expectorant virtues. I have had this Catarrh more or less for three or four years, and am delighted to be comparatively free from it now. I should have written before to thank you, but thought it better to give the Drops a fair trial first."

From T. Otter, Esq., District Surveyor, *Nellore.*—"Please send per V. P. Parcel (to be sent by Train) addressed as below, two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

"I have to state that your Medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please."

From L. Young, Esq., Loop Line, E. I. R. *Rampur Haut.*—"Sir, will you kindly despatch by V. P. P., on receipt, being urgent, a bottle of 'Balsamic Expectorant Drops.'

"I took a bottle some months ago, and it had the desired effect."

From T. E. Spencer, Esq., *Benares.*—"An old man bought one bottle of your medicine called 'Balsamic Expectorant' and it did him much good. I have got lots of medicine for him from the hospital, but none of them have given him the relief that yours has."

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Usual Daily Session.

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From 9 to 12 (noon)
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9 O'CLOCK TILL MIDNIGHT.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer China, 3,868 tons, Captain A DePetris, will sail to-day for Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 3 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Austria 4,879 tons, Captain G Gillhuber, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 3 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain W Morrison, sailed on Monday for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and Mr G F Marshall, Mr Yakubshah and friend, Mr Ahmed and son and 95 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Damra, 762 tons, Captain J T Hirst, sailed on Monday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2,564 tons, Captain J E T Batty, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Batty and 10 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal and general cargo.

The Hall line steamer Wistow Hall, 2,139 tons Captain J. S. Merla, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Uganda, 3,498, tons Captain W. Farquharson, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain T. H. Hide, will sail to-day for Shanghai etc, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Padwick, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fritchley, 2 Messrs. Fritchley, Mr. E. A. Bowser, Mr. John S. Elmore, Mr. Meekle, Mr. Boggs, Mr. Damodharcas, Tribhowandas, Mr. Shivshunkar Narayen Mr. A. Noon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hatton and infant, Mr. J. Munnitt, Mr. Vilessim, Mr. G. Menasche, Mr. A. G. A' Rahim Mr. and Mrs W. Rice. For Melbourne—Rev. J. M. Challis. For Kobe—Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Thornton and 3 children.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ....Capt James.................... R Navy

In the stream.

H M S Hyacinth.......Capt A W Heneage .... R Navy
H M S Highflyer...... C S H Hickley .... R Navy
H M S Perseus........Capt Christian .... R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Dec. 23.

Argenfels ....3511 Feltrup ....Glade & Co
Bahadur.........2236 Elliot ....G Tejpal & Co
Brazil ....1879 Ewensen.. ....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia ......2599 Tocque ....P & O Co
Elax ....3612 Benston ....W & A Graham & Co
Euphorbia ...... Stevens ....J M & C
Islami ....1604 Newby ....B & P S N Co
Ipswich ....515 Peiling ....Shah S N Co
Investigator ....S Mamoojee & Co
Kasara ....505 Chappell..........P Gulf...... M M & Co
Laulara ....2157 Austin ....M M & Co
Maharani ....1666 McCabe ....T Morrison & Co
Nawab ....2 41 Elliott.............................T Morrison & Co
Norfolk ....25 6 Bays ....G Cotton & Co
Oriental ....2512 Palmer ....Aden ....P & O Co
President ....2037 Tope ....A Strands
Querimba ....4237 Smith ....M M & Co
Shah Jahan ......2566 Davison ....E Tejbhoy
Shah Nasir ......2 5 Grout ....Shah N N Co
Scarthoe ....2534 Clergy......................W & A Graham & Co
Sirra ....1875 Emmett ....M M & Co
Uganda ....3498 Farquharson ....M M & Co
Ula ....3426 Walkeys ....M M & Co
Wiston Hall ....2729 Marla ....K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Dec. 23

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents
A Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai	24-12	P & O Co
B Clan Mackintosh	2943	Lennox	A'werp	10 1-08	N F Muir & Co
C&R Trenthan Hall	2661	Clement	Madras	28-12	K N & Co
F O Ipenta	2420	Hill	R'goon	30-12	M M & Co
G Hydra	831	Kirsebom	Singapore	27-12	F Campbell & Co
H Islami	16 6	Newby	Jeddah	27-12	B & P S N Co
M Mazagon	3279	Hodgson	Repairing		M M & Co
N Mozaffari	1387	Malouv	Jeddah	2-11	B & P S N Co
P Ehrenfels	2799	Kinkens	K'chi	1-1	Glade & Co
Q Linga	938	Rickford	K'chi	30-12	M M & Co

Offside M

Shah Ameer ....1922 Pilling ....Mauritius ..28-12 H A Hassum

Offside Q.

Majidi ....1820 Contes...Mauritius ..28 12 B & P S N Co

H W P D

Indravati ....513 Fukeera ....K'chi ....24-12 Bo S N Co
Kaveri ....553 Wallis......B'nagar ..24 12 Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents
1 John H Barry	2032	Lillie	Hull	24-12	W and A G and Co
3 City of Glasgow	4111	Green hough	K'chi	28-1	K Nixon & Co
4 Trafford Hall	3146	Hood	L'pool	28-12	K Nixon & Co
4 Ioria	2784	Bini	Genoa	24-12	F R'ttino S N Co
8 China	3855	Petris	Trieste	24-12	A L S N Co
7 Koerber	3 63	Perotti	Trieste	1-1-08	A L S N Co
8 Austria	4979	Gillhuber	Kobe	24-12	A L S N Co
12 Persia	1,98	Haughton	London	4-1-08	P & O Co
15 Kagoshima Maru	2731	Kori	Kobe	29-12	N Y Kaisha
16 St Helena	27 8	Robertson	Genoa	18-12	T M'son & Co

ARRIVALS

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Ula s	Watkeys	Calcutta Dec 18
23	H M S Highflyer	Hickley	Muscat Dec 19
	Wistow Hall s	Merla	Calcutta Dec 13
	Uganda s	Farquharson	Rangoon Dec 10
	Oriole s	Zouaro	Venice Nov 26
	Banca s	......	London

DEPARTURES

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Warora s	Batter	Calcutta &c
	Damra s	Hirst	Karachi &c
	Goalpara s	Morrison	Persian Gulf &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Austria G I huber for Kobe &c
" China Petres for Trieste &c.
" Devanha Hide for Shanghai &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Dumbea for Noumea &c
" Clan Mackintosh for Liverpool &c
" Islami for Jedah.
" Shah Ameer for Karachi.
" Ehrenfels for Hamburg and Karachi
" Banca for China.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 23

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—9,140 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers, 80 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co, 5,090 cwts cottonseed, 1,310 cwts Pallard Louis Dreyfus and Co, 306 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 101 cwt cum P Jethabhoy.
Oriental s—1½ cwt ivory, H Rowji.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—90 bales wool E Dossa and Co, 2,119 cwt myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR HULL.

John H Barry s—1,000 cwts cottonseed, Megji Valbhadas, 501 cwts myrabollams, Arjun Khimjee, 115 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HAVRE.

Trafford Hall s—209 bales cotton Bamjee and Co, 152 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 2,540 cwt myrabollams W Becher.

FOR HOMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—1,265 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co, 235 bales twist F F Campell and Co, 72 bales twist J A Begbie and Co, 16 bales twist A Schweger and Co, 57 bales twist Kahn and Kahn, 275 bales twist Gaddum and Co, 150 bales twist Volkart Bros, 2,008 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey, 148 bales hemp H Govindji, 1,606 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 11 bales twist N Cursetji and Co, 58 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 220 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macintosh s—4,002 cwt gingellyseed, Society C Italiana.
St Helena s—100 bales hemp P Bhimjee, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 3,000 cwts linseed Shaw Wallace and Co, 5,001 cwts rapeseed and 5,007 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co, 300 bales cottonfly, Heerji and Co, 6,656 cwt myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dumbea s—1,980 cwts linseed, John Fadhiri.

FOR BREMEN

Ehrenfels s—935 bales cotton and 2,000 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Bros, 398 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

St Helena s—2,090 cwt castorseed Worman and Co, 5,000 cwt linseed Shaw Wallace and Co, 75 tons oldiron S Mamoojee and Co, 2,099 cwts castorseed, Worman and Co, 4,000 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—550 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 114 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha; 770 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 166 bales twist Alois Schoenaiger and Co; 77 bales twist Tata sons and Co; 2,000 cwt teelseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 114 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 24 cwts guts A Meyer; 495 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VEINCE.

Koerber s—500 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton D Sassoon and Co; 13 bales cotton M Cohen and Fils; 75 cwt olibanum M Jafferbhoy; 110 bales cotton D Jamsedji and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—45 cwts turmeric Pragji Soorjee and Co; 112 cwts olibanum M Jafferbhoy.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Koerber s—30 bales twist M Cohen and Fils; 50 bales twist Tata sons and Co

FOR VARNA.

Koerber s—12 bales twist Alois Scheverze and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—220 boxes silver dollars The Chartered Rank of India and China; 100 cwts olibanum N Visram; 25 cwt sharkfins M R Suleman; 37 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 25½ chests opium M E Ellias.
Austria s—100 bales twist Sasson J David and Co; 756 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR SHANGHAI.

Austria s—100 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co
Devanha s—1 chest opium C Bomanji and Co; 10 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 36 chests opium Phorozesna B Petit and Co; 29 chests opium A E J Abraham; 6 chests opium David Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton Bamjee and Co
Bagen s—950 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales cotton N Cursetji and Co; 300 bales cotton K E Gokaldas and Co; 400 bales cotton A Moritz and Co
Kagoshima Maru s—300 bales cotton H N Madras Walla and Co; 1,462 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton The Metsui B Kaisha; 488 bales cotton The Japan cotton trading Co; 200 bales cotton Glaze brook Tejpal and Co; 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR MOJI

Kagoshima Mara s—200 bales cotton The Metsui B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kagoshima Maru 1,000 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton M B Kaisha

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHRISTMAS DAY—25TH DECEMBER, 1907,

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7 a m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in E Flat.
Hymns—59, 60, 322 and 595.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns.

Christmas Eve.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Carols.
Collections for Khandala Convalescent Home.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Divine Service—Preacher—Rev C. Ryder Smith, B. A.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Divine Service Preacher—Rev. A. J. Revnell.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM,

Christmas Day.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for the Z B M M Girls' High School Building Fund.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

Christmas Eve.

6-3 p.m.—Evensong and Carols—Preacher Rev. Father Langmore.

Christmas Day.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Choral.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Carols.
Alms for the Poor and the E. and E. Relief Fund.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

Christmas Day.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Plain.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Carols.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Christmas Day.

11 a.m.—Service.
Psalm—100.
Hymns—28, 30 and 528.
Anthem "Sing, O Heavens" (Gaul).

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	...	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd Dec. 1907.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	..	Nil.	......	...	...
Teheran	23	8	30 a m	...	55
Suez	23	1	35 p m	1	25

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Orient Pacific line mail steamer "Ormuz" from London arrived:—

NOTES.

Bhamo route to China right (23-12-07).

It is reported that an Englishman named Worth, who is at present staying at Rouen, has asked for permission to have the ground dug up at a certain corner of the wall round the Jeanne d'Arc tower, where he declares a mysterious box was hidden by one of his ancestors. He states that the word "open" was inscribed on the wall over the spot to indicate where to dig. After a careful search the authorities have discovered on the wall the letters "E N." which appear to be all that is still decipherable of the word. The Minister for Fine Arts has acknowledged the receipt of Mr. Worth's request, and it is probable that it will be granted.

ULCERATED ANKLE.

WOMAN IN DESPERATE STRAITS CURED BY ZAM-BUK.

The usefulness of Zam-Buk as a curative agent in cases of eruption, ulceration and skin diseases is further illustrated by the case of Mrs. Sarah Pool, of 29, Station Road, Hounslow, Middlesex. That lady says:—"Some months ago my right ankle began to ache and swell very badly, and soon afterwards a tiny sore made its appearance. It troubled me very much at nights, and the pain was so intense I could get no sleep. In a few days I was unable to bear any pressure on the right foot, and I had to wear a large slipper. I got some lotion from a doctor but it did not relieve the pain, and I was getting in desperate straits when I was advised to try Zam-Buk.

"I bathed the leg and applied Zam-Buk on a cloth two or three times a day. I noticed when I took off the bandage the second time that the wound was discharging. This occurred more or less for two or three days, after which I had less pain and less swelling in the ankle. I continued to improve very rapidly as I kept on with Zam-Buk and soon the pain left me altogether. In three weeks the wound was quite healed, and there was only a scar left to show that anything had been wrong at all. I am now quite well and have never suffered the slightest with my leg since."

The purity and power of Zam-Buk are due to the concentrated essences of rich herbs and shrubs, and the absence of all animal fats, mineral poison and doubtful substances. Zam-Buk is the embodiment of all that is best and purest in the vegetable kingdom, and is indispensable in every home, workshop and factory.

ZAM-BUK FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample pot of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 24th Dec., 1907.

Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, *December* 22.] [Bombay, *December* 23.

COTTON.

COTTON GINNED.

Washington, Dec. 20th 1907.

The U. S. Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned from the present Season's Crop up to 13th inst. as 9,281,000 Commercial Bales.

(Delayed owing to mutilation.)

* New York Dec. 20th 1907.

Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports......... 986,0 0 bales
" " " " Interior Ports ... 518,000 "

* New York, Dec. 21st 1907.

Futures New York—May ....10-75—01
Spt Cotton at New York ....11-60 unchgd.
Declined early owing to liquidation.

* (Repetition of Mutilations)

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Monday Evening.] [23rd December, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance in 8 1/4 lakhs down.

Exchange :—

The market is firm at T. T. 1s 3 15/16d., Demand 1s. 31/32d., and Credits (three months) 1s. 4 1/4d., with little or no bussiness passing. Far Eastern rates are, if anything, easier than last reported.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15/16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	170 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177 1/2

Government Paper :—

The opening rate to-day was cash 96-8 and Settlement (6th January) 96-7 and the closing rate was 96-7 in both directions. The tone of the market is quiet with a few small sellers for the settlement. Calcutta rates are reported at Cash 96-8 and forward (month's delivery) 96-6.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 7
1st Settlement	" 96 6

Bullion :—

The price of Bar Silver in London is reported 3s. 16d. down in both directions, the quotations being ready 24½d. and Forward 24 9/16d., at which the market is steady with buyers. The local quotation are December 67-11 and January 63-3 ex-duty, which advanced in course of the day 67-13 and 63-4, respectively. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	2	6
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	67	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	67	13	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	63	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened rather steadier as to prices, but business has been slack. There is little or no enquiry from Shippers and the bazaar seems hesitating as to the course to follow. Business will probably continue dull until after the holidays. Rates close as under. The Liverpool opener had not been received at closing.

For Spot Cotton there was only a small demand at Colaba.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	275	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	268	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	235	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	227/8	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	220/21	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	220	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	205	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	201	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ..	206	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	201	"
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	201	March 08.
F. G. H G Bengals ...	193	Jan. 08.
Good Westerns ...	243	Apl-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	255	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market continues firm with business doing amongst dealers. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7	14	0	B. T.
December	"	8	3	0	R. T.
April-May	"	9	9	6	"

RAPESEED—

The market is steady but there is not much doing. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ready ...	Rs.	9	3	0	R. T.
Brown Cawnpore Ap.-May ...	"	9	8	0	R. T.
Yellow Guzerat, ready ...	"	10	3	0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady at the following quotations :—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs.	62	8	0
" " 75 p.c.	"	61	0	0
Black Kutni	"	53	0	0
White Havre	"	62	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	"	65	0	0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	12	1	0
April-May	"	11	3	0

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	34	0	0
April-May	Rs.	35	0	0

Tone—steady.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 23 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 5 0

Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS :— Rs. 47 8 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi Ap.-May. ... Rs. 6 1 0

Tone—Firmer.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,380
India	61
Indian Specie Bank	54 1/2

Mills :—

David	285
Kohinoor...	780
Maneckji Petit	3,147 1/2

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	267 1/2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,025
Treacher and Co	625

Railways :—

Ahmedabad Dholka	103
Tapti Valley	430

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce in Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	11,183	bales
Wheat	14,055	cwts
Linseed	292	"
Rapeseed	325	"
Gingellyseed	8,501	"
Poppyseed	128	"
Groundnuts	142	"
Castorseed	329	"
Rice	2,683	"
Myrabollams	5,370	"
Cottonseed	1,3,810	"
Mowraseed	304	"
Gram	456	"
Joowar	63	"
Maize	nil	"

In a little book just issued dealing with "The Senior Wranglers of the University of Cambridge from 1748 to 1907," it is interesting to note the parentage of many who have won this high honour. The list includes as parents at least three farmers, a cattle salesman, a pilot, a master mariner, and a mechanical engineer; also a broker, a carpenter, a chemist, a tailor, two drapers, one publican, and a saddler, besides a bricklayer and two weavers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly advance.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHRYSTAL.—December 22, at Somerset Cottage, Warden Road, Cumballa Hill, the wife of James P. Chrystal of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

DAVID—SAVARIROYA. December 21, at the Holy Trinity Church, Palamcottah, by the Rev. E. S. Carr, M. A., Dr. Isaac David, B. A., L. R. C. P. and S. E., &c., of the Burma Medical Service, son of Mr. A. David Pillay, Retired District Munsiff and brother of Mr. J. A. David, Barrister-at-Law, to Pavi, daughter of the late Mr. J. D. Savariroya Pillay, Sheristadar, District Court, Tinnevelly.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 347.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY. SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED: SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h., 8m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 1-58m., 1-43a.; Low water, 8-2m., 7-28a.
Christmas Eve, Bank Holiday.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8 30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Phases of the Moon.—Dec. 28th, Last Quarter, 4h. 40-5m. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, December 25.—Christmas Day, general holiday. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 2-26m., 2-21a. Low water, 8-44m., 8-2a.
Thursday, December 26.—Banks closed: Christmas holidays. Indian National Congress at Surat. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 2-57m., 3-6a. Low water, 9-26m., 8-39a.
Friday, December 27.—Indian National Congress at Surat. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 3-32m., 4-1a. Low water, 10-18m., 9-26a.
Saturday, December 28.—Indian National Congress at Surat. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m, High water, 4-15m., 5-10a. Low water, 11-24m. 10-45a.
Sunday, December 29.—1st Sunday after Christmas. Sun rises, 7h. 10m., Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 5-10m., 5-5a.; Low water, 0-39a.
Monday, December 30.—Third Indian Industrial Conference at Surat. Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 6-21m, 8 8a. Low water, 0-31m., 1-32a.

House Collapse in Patel Street:—In the Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, the side portions of a Parsi four-storeyed house suddenly collapsed. On an alarm being raised the tenants, who were all Parsis, vacated the dangerous premises at once.

Telegraph Christmas Entertainments.—The Government Telegraph Recreation Club is giving a series of entertainments to children to-day, starting with Sports on the Marine Lines maidan at 2-30, a tea at 4-45 and a Christmas Tree afterwards in the Club grounds.

Fatal Fall.—Javerbai, aged 60, while watering the sacred tulsi plant suspended in front of a window on the first floor of a house in DeSouza Street, overbalanced herself and fell on the road, breaking her skull. She died on the spot.

Loss of a Lady's Bag.—Mrs. Peary, a lady staying in the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, prior to her departure from Bombay for Europe per the English mail steamer "Arabia" on Saturday, reported to the Police the loss of a bag which contained 67 sovereigns, a ten-rupee currency note, Rs. 15 in cash, and a necklace worth Rs. 20 between Marine Lines and Kalbadevi Road.

Skating Rink.—A great number of patrons of the Rink having expressed a wish for a Christmas morning session with a Band as held last season, the management have decided to have a special morning session from 9 to 12 There will be no skating from 6 to 8, but there will be by desire a special Christmas night session from 9 to 12.

An Unmanageable Horse.—On Sunday evening, while the dog-cart of Mr. K. Kodama, a Japanese gentleman of the Yokohama Specie Bank, was standing, with the syce in front, near the Parsi Albless Bag, at Girgaum, the horse on hearing the noise of a passing carriage bolted on Queen's Road and brought the vehicle in collision with the B. B and C. I Railway railings, which were damaged. Both the carriage poles were broken

Band at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March ....Pro Patria ....Clark
Overture ....Masaniello ....Auber
Reminiscences of ..Mozart ....Mozart
Serenata ....Love in Idleness ....Macbeth
Selection ....The Girls of Gottenberg ...Caryll
Grande Valse op.
No 18 ....Brilliante ....Chopin

Disobedience of Lawful Commands.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Robert Norman, George Beynon, and Thomas Nethercote, of the S.S. "John H. Barry," were charged by the Commander of the ship, Captain John H. Barry, with disobedience of lawful orders. Accused admitted the charge, but pleaded in extenuation their being treated on board like dogs, the food served to them was raw, under-cooked, and unfit: in these circumstances they refused to return on board. Each of the accused was sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment and to forfeiture of two days' pay

A Hindu Wedding.—A correspondent writes:—On the 18th instant the marriage of Tarabai, daughter of Shrimant Kamlabai Saheb of Dhayabar, Kiledar of Baroda, with Shrimant Bhoojangrao alias Apasaheb, son of Shrimant Rajasbai Saheb Ghorpade, Jahagirdar of Gajendragad, was celebrated at Ghatkopar. Shrimant Bhau Saheb Kagalker of Kolhapur, Shrimant Dadasaheb Maue, Shrimant Manajirao Kewarji Raje Shirke and ladies and gentlemen from Bombay and other places accepted the invitation and were present to witness the marriage ceremony. The bungalows where the marriage ceremony took place were illuminated and fireworks were let off. In honour of the marriage Shrimant Kamlabai Saheb feasted the poor helpless persons and distributed clothes among them.

Congress Matters.—The "Indu Prakash" states:—Lala Lajpatrai will propose Dr. Rash Behari Ghose to the Congress chair in Surat. The Calcutta moderates are going in strong force to Surat, as the extremists under the leadership of Mr. Aravinda Ghose have circulated a private manifesto calling upon the whole Calcutta extremist camp to start at once for Surat. Messrs. Surendranath Bannarjee, A. Chowdhury, and Bhupendranath Bose start on the 22nd December and pick up Dr. Rash Behari Ghose at Gaya. Sj. Ambica Charan Mozumdar of Faridpur leads the East Bengal moderates. Sj. Aswinikumar of Barisal leads a gigantic army of Barisal and the famous Mymensingh extremists. They are willing to press home to the Congress a resolution of Swaraj pure and simple and not under British paramountcy.

Our Christmas Supplement.—"The Akbar-i-Soudagar" writes:—On the Christmas occasion the Anglo-Indian papers and periodicals issue picturesque publications, and we have been presented one of this kind by the "Bombay Gazette." It is a very beautifully illustrated Supplement, full of very nice reading subjects. This enterprise on the part of the "Bombay Gazette" is highly praiseworthy, and we specially draw attention of our readers to the Supplement. The Supplement is printed on art paper with attracting pictures and we recommend to the public fond of reading to buy it. The Supplement contains Christmas literature and pictures, the Supplement also gives a brief sketch of principal events of the year 1907. The cartoons are artistically and amusingly drawn out, and that of Mr. Keir Hardie attracts special attention. Besides these the pictures of the distinguished personalities as Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the new Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Syed Hussain Belgrami are very beautifully drawn. In short, the Christmas Supplement of the "Bombay Gazette" is very attractive and printed and published with great skill.

Mahomedans and Agitation.—A Supplement to the "Political Bhomiyo" of Ahmedabad, dated 22nd December, is headed "Mahomedans be cautious," and reads:—"We have been urged by many of the Mahomedans of this city to hereby publish that Mahomedans have no sympathy at all with the movements now set on foot by the Hindus. They have always been loyal to the British crown, and will ever remain so even at the risk of their lives. Lala Lajpatrai—the idol of the Hindus who had been deported to Mandalay, and has been recently released on the birth day of our Emperor—is said to arrive in this city on the 23rd instant. Mahomedans had neither shown joy nor sorrow at the time of his deportation or release, and they had no reason to do so at all as they had nothing to do with him. In the same way Mahomedans have absolutely no concern with him at present. So that if any of the Mahomedans happen to appear at the railway station at the time of his arrival or thereafter on any occasion we beg that such shall not be deemed to be taking part or interest whatever in the demonstrations by the Hindus, but on the contrary such persons shall be regarded as spectators or onlookers. Mahomedans! beware and abstain from taking part in the political or religious functions of the Hindus, and be ever loyal and faithful to the British Raj and to your sacred religion.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS

INDIGO IN THE PUNJAB.

On an average of five years ending 1905-06, the area under indigo in the Punjab has represented 9·8 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.

The total area placed under indigo amounts to 57,900 acres, this being 7 per cent. less than last year. Good prices in 1906 resulted in an extension of cultivation in Multan, but there are serious contractions in the three other districts dealt with in this forecast, due to want of rain and shortage of canal water at sowing time. The indigo area in Rohtak has now fallen to 300 acres, the decennial average being 5,530 acres.

Yield.—The season has been unfavourable throughout, particularly in respect of the early stoppage of inundation canals in Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. Yields show a decline in all cases. The gross outturn of seed is estimated at 1,248,900 seers and of dye at 535,900 seers.

COTTON IN THE PUNJAB.

On an average of the five years ending 1905-06, the area under cotton in the Punjab has represented some 7·9 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India. The variety grown is "Bengals."

Area.—Actual measurements show a total area of 1,310,400 acres under cotton in the Punjab. This is 4·6 per cent. below the quinquennial average, but 4·1 per cent. above the area of 1,258,700 acres in 1906. It will be remembered that the ravages of boll-worm in 1905 led to a contraction of some 600,000 acres in 1906, this being entirely in the irrigated area. There has been only a slight recovery in the current year, and this may be attributed to a number of causes. Plague was raging in most of the irrigated tracts of the Central and South-West Punjab at sowing time, and this resulted in a shortage of labour. The monsoon broke rather late in the east of the Province and it was therefore impossible to bring the entire unirrigated area available under cotton. Lastly, the apprehension of a recurrence of boll-worm had a deterrent effect.

Yield.—The gross outturn is estimated at 318,909 bales, each of 400 lbs, against 303,367 bales in 1906, and is 31 per cent. above the quinquennial average. The untimely withdrawal of the monsoon current proved disastrous to the unirrigated area in the Delhi division, the outturn on this class of land being very poor. The irrigated crop throughout the Province has also suffered from the shortage in the rainfall and the early cessation of inundation canals, and is generally below the average. Montgomery, Amritsar, Gujrat and Jhang are the only districts which return normal yields. Rats have been the cause of widespread injury, and locusts and tela (aphis) have also given trouble. Boll-worm has only been reported from the Jullundur district and the Patiala State, but was not responsible for any appreciable damage.

Notes by divisions.—

Delhi division.—The total area, 484,000 acres is 1,100 acres more than last year, but the yield, 109,530 bales, is less by 37,115 bales, owing to the partial failure of the monsoon. The losses have been general throughout the division with the exception of the Hissar district, where the cotton area is almost all commanded by the Western Jumna Cannal. Hissar was also specially favoured in the matter of rainfall, and exhibits figures for sowings and yield which are, respectively, 27 and 37 per cent. better than last year.

Jullundur division.—The total area, 91,300 acres, is less than last year's by 2,500 acres, but the yield, 25,327 bales represents an increase of 5 per cent.

Lahore division.—The sown area has advanced by 44 per cent. to 287,000 acres, the largest increases being in Montgomery (116 per cent.), Lahore (85 per cent.) Sialkot (28 per cent.) and Gujaranwala (20 per, cent.) Immunity from boll-worm is reflected in higher yields in spite of the unfavourable season. The total yield 83,842 bales is 53 per cent. better than last year. Lahore, Gujaranwala and Montgomery showing the best figures.

Rawalpindi division.—The sown area has declined from 134,800 acres to 103,500 acres, the heaviest decreases being in Jhelum and Attock. The gross outturn has fallen from 42,823 to 29,172 bales, this being due to causes already explained.

Multan division.—The total sowings, 343,700 acres, are only 1 per cent. less than last year. Substantial increases in Multan (22 per cent.), and Jhang (17 per cent.), are counterbalanced by large decreases in Dera Ghazi Khan (19 per cent.) and Lyallpur (12 per cent.) Outturns however, disclose a welcome recovery after the two boll worm years. The total yield, 71,038 bales, compares favourably with 55,675 bales in 1906.

Prices.—Starting at 6½ seers per rupee at Delhi in December 1906, rates fell to 7 seers in January 1907, and remained unchanged until May, when they rose to 6 seers. A further advance to 5 seers was recorded at the end of October, this being maintained throughout November. Prices have followed a similar course at Amritsar, the opening and closing rates being 6½ and 6 seers, respectively.

Native States.—Returns have been received from Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind, Nabha and Kapurthala. The total area sown was 857,320 acres against 154,562 acres in 1906. The outturn, 24,820 bales, is, however, less by 18,809 bales.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	3	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	7	6	115
Total plague deaths to date	141,681		
Same date last year	1	1	94

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
5	3

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

DECEMBER, 23rd 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	32	76	3
B	118	181	20
C	84	137	3
D	65	53	0
E	171	218	1
F & G	49	0	0
Total to date	499	664	27
Total rats killed		1,163	

PLAGUE INSPECTION ON THE COAST.

A mass meeting of about 3,000 inhabitants of Konkan was held under the auspicies of the Maratha Aikyechu Sabha on Sunday last in the Hall of Jain Dharmastan to memorialize the Bombay Government for the abolition of the medical inspection that takes place at the Bombay harbour of out-going passengers by coasting steamers. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., presided on the occasion. The first resolution to adopt the draft memorial was moved by Mr. K. R. Kongawkar, President of the Maratha Aikyechu Sabha who after reading the memorial, proved by convincing arguments the futility of the inspection. After Mr. K. A. Keluskar, Secretary of the Sabha, having seconded the resolution and translated the memorial in Marathi, it was put to the vote and passed unanimously.

The second resolution to authorise the President to forward the memorial to Government under his signature was moved by Mr. S. K. Bole and was duly seconded and supported by Mr. J. K. Parulkar and K. Kadam and Dr. Salunke and was unanimously passed.

The President, in the course of his long speech, said that the object of Government in establishing the medical inspection was to prevent the spread of plague but it has spread all over the country in spite of the inspection. After the declaration of the Plague Commission that the rat flea is the carrier of the infection to man, the medical inspection becomes unmeaning and ridiculous and causes great hardships and annoyance to a large portion of the coast residents.

With thanks to the President and the trustees of the Jain Dharmastan proposed by Dr. A. N. Sambare and seconded by Rao Bahadur Vaidya and Dr. Dhalgulkar, the proceedings came to an end.

The following is the memorial sent to Government.

"The gracious and sympathetic message of His Majesty the King-Emperor and the solicitude evinced by your Excellency for the people's welfare in a letter recently addressed to the Press have emboldened your humble memorialists to approach your Excellency in Council on the subject of the Medical Inspection at the Bombay harbour of outgoing passengers by coasting steamers, plying from Bombay down the Konkan coast. This inspection, which has been established by Government to prevent the spread of plague contagion from Bombay to the coast towns and villages, has failed in its object, as it is well known that plague has spread along the Konkan coast in spite of the inspection. This fact alone will be a sufficient argument why Government should abolish this obnoxious measure which puts your humble memorialists to great inconvenience and annoyance and practically denies them specially during illness the much-needed change to the freer and healthier climate of their homes. Your memorialists are mostly ignorant and poor people working in mills and other factories and living in ill-ventilated, insanitary and overcrowded chawls and to deny them, for no practical benefit to the public a chance, of that much-needed change, for they especially, their women are frightened to undergo the Medical Inspection even though they be in generally good health is your humble memorialists beg to submit, rather cruel. The great hardships and annoyance which your humble memorialists have to undergo on account of the inspection will be found depicted in the numerous petitions already submitted to government and in the references made to the subject by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., and by the Hon. Messrs. H. E. Proctor and Daji Abaji Khare at meetings of the local Legislative Council. Besides the above the following are the other very cogent reasons why the Medical Inspection should be abolished.

The first reason is that the conclusions arrived at by the Plague Commission in regard to the spread of plague are altogether against the continuance of the Inspection. The Commission have declared that the rat alone is the source of plague and the rat-flea is the medium which conveys it from rat to rat and from rat to man. This conclusion having been endorsed by Government, there does not appear any justification for the continuance of the inspection. Its continuance would mean that Government still believe in the fallacy that man conveys the infection. It may further be pointed out that in all recent official communications on the subject of plague by H.E. the Viceroy and the Local Governments, rat-destruction, evacuation and inoculation are the only measures advocated for checking the spread of plague, no reference whatever being made to medical inspection. Even supposing that man carries the infection the present system of inspection, your humble memorialists beg to submit, cannot succeed in its object to any appreciable extent, in as much as within the incubation period which generally lasts for ten days, any number of passengers without any signs of plague fever being developed, will successfully stand the inspection and thus escape undetected.

The second reason is that there is no medical inspection for passengers going to Alibag or Revdanda. Those therefore, who wish to avoid inspection, can go to Revdanda first and thence by another steamer to their homes in South Konkan. This means only additional expense, trouble and annoyance. But so far as the Medical Inspection at the Bombay harbour is concerned, it becomes little short of ridiculous for this reason.

The third reason is that whatever imaginary protection against plague contagion is considered to be afforded by the inspection at Bombay it is nullified by the fact that all the coast towns and villages have an unrestricted communication with the plague stricken upcountry districts by means of railways and roads.

Your humble memorialists therefore pray that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to take the above facts into consideration and issue orders for discontinuance of the inspection a grievance which has been causing unnecessary hardships and annoyance to a large portion of the coast residents without fulfilling the object for which it was orginally imposed In this connection your Excellency's humble memorialists may be allowed to cite the instance of Karachi, where Medical Inspection for outgoing passengers has been abolished for the last two years though the city is badly infected during particular season every year, and no necessity is felt for reimposing it. This fact, your humble memorialists believe, will greatly induce your Excellency in Council to remove a source of much dissatisfaction amongst a large portion of the public.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 14th December.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 14th Dec. 07.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
G I P R Section	2,67,156	8,77,079	5,470	11,49,705
I M R system	65 364	1,37,411	763	2,03,538
A D C Ry	12,153	18,403	95	30,651
Total	3,44,673	10,32,895	6,328	13,83,894
Actuals for corresponding week ending 15th Dec. 06.				
G I P R Section	2,74,311	10,62,457	7,308	12,44,476
I M R system	67,403	2,25,586	2,428	2,95,417
A D C Ry	15,920	31,255	218	47,393
Total	3,58,034	13,19,298	9,954	16,87,286
Increase or Decrease G I P R	— 7,555	—1,85,378	— 1,838	—1,94,771
I M R	— 2,039	— 88,175	— 1,665	— 91,879
A D C R	— 2,767	— 12,850	— 123	— 15,742

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures up to 2nd November 1907.

In a speech which he delivered at Negapatam on the 14th instant, Mr. Neville Priestley, Agent of the South Indian Railway, stated that during his recent visit to England the Secretary of State for India had promised the S. I. R. Company that its contract would be renewed in 1910.

TOO MANY WHITES.

A MATTER OF BAD BLOOD BETWEEN THE TWO RACES.

Trouble Now Serious.

There are two races in every person's blood, one is a red race and the other is a white race. The red race represents food and the white race represents the scavengers. The red race produces healthy color in your cheeks, healthy flesh on your bones, strength, brightness in your eye and all the happiness that comes from good health. The white race takes the impurities out of the blood and wards against disease. There can not be too many "Rads," but if there are too many "whites," then the blood is said to be thin, the face gets pale, and the whole body is open to attacks of any kind of disease. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls is one of the best known red blood makers. It is given most by the very best authorities in all cases of debility. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls is a powerful appetizer, digestive, red blood maker, flesh builder, and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run down-conditions, or during convalescing after illness.

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Can be had of all Medicine Dealer. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G., Market, Bombay, No. 2.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, December 23.

The cold weather depression is giving moderate to heavy cloud in Upper India, but no rain has been reported. A light fall of rain occurred in Akyab and the weather has become settled in the north-east of India, while in Burma the skies are still cloudy.

In Burma, Akyab had 1/2 an inch of rain. Cloud has increased in Lower Burma and the skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the greater part of the Province. Humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature nearly normal in the north, but in the rest of the Division considerably lower than usual.

In the north-east of India and Orissa cloud has disappeared from the eastern districts and the skies are clear everywhere. Humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces no cloud is reported. Moisture in the air has increased and is now nearly equal to the average, while the temperature is low in the south of the Central Provinces and normal elsewhere.

In the north-west of India the skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of Upper India, but elsewhere they remain clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature approximately normal in the greater part of the Division.

In the Peninsula cloud has decreased and the skies are clear or only lightly overcast. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now normal or in defect over the greater part of the Division, while the temperature is fallen in the Deccan and is nearly normal elsewhere.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are possible in Burma and light precipitation in the extreme north of India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23rd DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton healthy. Rapeseed smaller area sown this year. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain Mornings cold and dewy. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Broach.—Unusually cool. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking commenced partially at north-east side. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop making good progress.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop accounts less favourable.

Hubli.—Cotton plants in flower. Fine weather doing good to wheat. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain Cotton plants in flower.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 23rd December was 30·028. The hight of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be ·14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23rd DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd December, 1907, giving date for the preceding 24 hours :—

Punjab.—Skies are clear or moderately clouded and humidity has been approximately normal at Lahore, Sirsa, Ambala and Delhi and considerably in defect at Rawalpindi. Calm and westerly winds prevail generally. The variations of both maximum and minimum were generally small except at Sirsa, Ambala and Delhi where the night temperature was 4° to 9° below normal.

United Provinces.—Skies are perfectly clear and the air contains a little more than the usual quantity of moisture at Mainpuri and a little less than it at Agra, Jhansi, Cawnpore and Allahabad. Wind was blowing from south-westerly direction at Allahabad, while calm was registered at the remaining stations. Maximum temperature is 2° hotter than usual at Mainpuri, Cawnpore and Allahabad and 1° cooler at Agra and Jhansi. Minimum temperature has been fairly normal at Cawnpore and 2° to 8° cooler elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual in Rajputana and at Karachi and moderately damper at Jacobabad. Wind was blowing from south-easterly direction at Jaipure, from north-easterly direction at Karachi and from north-westerly direction at Jacobabad. Calm was recorded at Ajmer. Maximum temperature was fairly normal at Karachi and 2° to 3° below normal in Rajputana and at Jacobabad. Night temperature was about normal at Ajmer and 3° to 5° cooler in Sind and at Jaipure.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are altogether free from cloud and the moisture in the air has been equal to normal at Surat and generally less than it elsewhere. The direction of air movement is north-westerly at Bhavnagar Para and north-easterly or south easterly in other places except at Bhuj where it was calm. Weather during the day time was 5° cooler than usual at Neemuch, while during night it was 4° warmer at Veraval and 5° to 6° cooler at Bhuj, Bhavnagar Para and the Central India West.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity has been in slight excess of normal at Raipur and in slight to moderate defect elsewhere. Wind was northerly at Nagpur, while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevailed elsewhere. Temperature both during day and night was cooler than usual throughout the district

Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and the quantity of moisture in the air is more than usual at Karwar and less than it elsewhere. Wind was easterly at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao, while calm was recorded at Karwar. Temperature during the day time was fairly normal at Ratnagiri and Karwar, 1° cooler at Mormugao and 3° warmer at Bombay. At night temperature was 1° to 6° hotter than usual throughout the district.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the moisture in the air has been in slight excess of normal at Belgaum and less than it in all other places. Calms and easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail generally. During the day time the temperature was 1° to 3° cooler than usual throughout the district. During night temperature was 1° to 5° cooler at Malegaon, Sholapur and Hyderabad and 1° to 3° warmer at the remaining stations.

General Remarks.—An extremely small area of low pressure lies on and off the West Coast to the south of Ratnagiri where weather is in a slightly unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday at the Municipal Hall, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding. As recommended by the Sub-Committee, the Standing Committee resolved to entrust the printing works to the firms whose tenders were the lowest.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

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THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH.

IN thanking the Public for the kind patronage extended to their Exhibitions, the Proprietors take this opportunity to WISH THEM A MERRY CHRISTMAS, and to REMIND THEM that on the 3rd January, 1908, at 10 P. M.,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

And in the Presence of

SIR WALTER AND LADY HUGHES

And the Committee of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association,

There will be a GRAND PERFORMANCE, in aid of the ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The Management hope that the entertainment will be largely patronised by the public, who, they feel sure, will enjoy a pleasant hour and will also be assisting the funds of a most deserving Institution.

On this occasion the prices will be doubled. Tickets may be purchased from TO-DAY, at the Booking Office of the "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH, on the Maidan, near the Skating Rink.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24, 1907.

CRIMINAL TRIBES OF INDIA.

A COMPREHENSIVE, if not exhaustive, treatise on "Some Criminal Tribes of India" has just been published "by order" by Mr. G. W. Gayer, the Principal of the Police Training School at Sangor. The information Mr. Gayer gives is compiled from many sources and is brought up to date from the experiences of himself and members of his Staff. By the anthropologist as well as by the criminologist Mr. Gayer's papers will be much appreciated. He observes, plunging into the depths of his subject at once, that one might easily be deluded into the idea that every tribe has such marked characteristics that any one ought to be able to recognise them at sight. Nothing could be further for the truth it seems. The man who could unerringly pick a Bhamta out of a train-load of travellers or a Sanoria out of a well-packed sarai or crowded bazaar would deserve the grateful acknowledgments of his fellow beings. Criminals when bent on their nefarious practices naturally do all they can to hide their identity and to evade observation. In the lawless days of the past, when criminal tribes were openly kept by petty Chiefs to provide them with the wherewithal to fill their coffers, many tribes gloried in their skill and daring and did not attempt to disguise themselves, but they were compelled to alter their tactics with changing times. First one form of crime, and then another, was found too risky. All criminal tribes have found it necessary to resort to the utmost cunning to throw their enemies off the scent. Each prosecution has given them some clue to the points which have helped the police to identify them and intercourse with an advancing civilisation has taught them fresh and improved ways of operating, and when and where it is wise to refrain from exercising their calling. It is now, according to Mr. Gayer, out of the question to give cut and dried descriptions of any tribe which will cover all conditions. Each band has its own ways and keeps them as secret as possible. Still, as customs die hard in this country and a heap of tribal gods are still invoked by their votaries in their criminal expeditions, the police frequently have unmistakable indications as to the tribe a criminal belongs to and are able to avoid mistaking him for one of his non-criminal brethren,

It is found that though criminals may frequently alter their methods of crime when the crime is not a religious function, they will only change their religious beliefs and customs by imperceptible degrees. They may lie freely about everything else, but will hesitate to lie about their religious observances and sacred places ; and in the near future the police may have little they can rely on but religious characteristics to guide them in fixing the tribe to which a gang belongs. In his study of the various tribes Mr. Gayer first deals with dacoits and house-breakers, taking the Mina as his first sub-division. Minas are believed to be the offspring of Rajput refugees, in the days of the internecine wars and early Mahomedan invasion, who formed alliances with the aboriginal tribes. Law-abiding Minas generally become either cultivators or village watchmen ; and not professional thieves. The wanderings of these latter extend throughout the whole of India, but their happiest hunting grounds are in the Bombay Presidency the Central Provinces and the Berars. Their chief form of crime is house-breaking. During the light half of the month, between October and June, they reconnoitre, begging at all the better class of houses in order to note those most worthy their attention. When ten or fifteen houses have been marked down they double back on their tracks plundering the houses in reverse order as they return to the starting point. Property not disposed of en route is buried, usually about a mile ahead of the halting place and a member of the gang is deputed to watch the spot. In order to arrest suspicion he employs his time in cooking food, praying or talking. Minas only steal valuable clothes and jewellery and never go in for petty thefts. While on the march with the stolen property they either keep it in gunny bags or trunks : and sometimes—when in the disguise of Marwaris—they wear the jewellery they have looted. They are given to disguising themselves as Marwari Brahmins and pretend to be cooks employed by Marwari Seths. In Berar, Marwaris employ Minas as watchmen to guard their goods and they are found to be very faithful to their own masters to whom they serve as a protection against the depredations of wandering gangs.

The succeeding chapters treats of every known tribe of criminal, and we have a very interesting one on the subject of Gypsies. Mr. Gayer has something to tell us of each of the sub-divisions. In all their camps, it seems, due attention is paid to religious observances. A hut is set apart and devoted to Mithu Bhukiya, an old freebooter. No man may eat, drink or sleep in this hut. It is used for devotional purposes only. In front of it is a flagstaff to which a piece of white cloth is attached. By all criminals Mithu Bhukiya is worshipped as a clever freebooter, but he is more thought of on the east of the Wardha River than on the west of it, and whenever the white flag is seen it means that the Mithu Bhukiya is worshipped in that camp. At night, the men who have arranged to commit a crime meet there and an image of Sati is produced, ghi is put into a saucer, and into this a wick is placed. The wick standing erect is lighted and carefully watched and should it drop at all the omen is propitious. They speak no word from that moment until they have finished their work and returned to their houses as to do so would be to invite disaster. If one reply to a challenge the spell is broken and all return home. Of the Banjaris of Central India Mr. Gayer gives a readable sketch. They have a curious form of ox-worship, devoting a bullock in each tanda to the god Balaji and called Hatadia. No burden is ever laid upon it. It is decorated with streamers of red-dyed silk and tinkling bells, with many brass chains and rings on the neck and feet, strings of cowrie shells and silken tassels hanging in all directions. It moves at the head of the tanda, and the place where it lies down they make their halting place for the day. At its feet they make their vows when difficulties overtake them and, in illness, whether of themselves or their cattle, they trust to its worship as a cure. We have not space to follow Mr. Gayer in the investigation of all the various criminal tribes. Observations on professional prisoners contain nothing but what other authorities have written; but there is one on the Bhamta which will be read with interest, as that class of criminal is chiefly found in this Presidency, where they have settled in large numbers in the Sholapur, Satara, Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts. It is believed they originally came from the Nizam's Dominions. Hindus by religion, they worship the goddess Kali, the principal temple dedicated to her being in the village Kouali in the Akalkote State, under the Political Agency of Sholapur. They assemble there in gangs to do worship before and after these raids. Wherever they live they erect a temple to their goddess. On their return from their raids they place the booty at the feet of the goddess and indulge in feasting and revelling. Rules of caste are exceedingly lax among the Bhamtas, who, in this respect, are more like a fraternity than a caste and will admit almost any one into their community. They kidnap children to be brought up to their profession ; and ode peculiar feature of their society, Mr. Gayer says, is that in the villages adjoining their temples they keep schools where they teach their youngsters to steal and conceal things. This education is given to boys of from eight to twenty years of age, and when they become proficient they join the gangs as regular members. In days gone by they visited towns and fairs committing petty thefts, and picking pockets. Since the introduction of railways they enrich themselves by robbing carriages under cover of night. Their methods of operation are fully explained, so also the extraordinary devices they resort to for the concealment of stolen property. The treatise in one which might be placed in the hands for every Police Officer anxious to shine in the Criminal Investigation Department.

A HINDU OF THE PAST GENERATION.

WE had occasion to mention the other day in connection with one of the Hindu temples he founded, the name of Rama Kamat, a noted citizen of this city in the early part of the eighteenth century. During the present week we are reminded of another public-spirited Hindu citizen of the last century, who was even greater than Rama Kamat, for another well-known temple with which his name is inseparably associated, holds just now its anniversary that is celebrated by a fair which lasts for several days. Jagonnath Sunkerset has writ his name large on the history of the City of Bombay, and for nearly forty years before his death in July 1865, was one of the most prominent leaders of the native community here. He was a Hindu of the not very high Sonar or goldsmith caste, and his family was originally settled in the picturesque village of Ghodbandar in the extreme north of Salsette Island. From the latter place his grand-father Babulset came to Bombay about 1730, a little while after Rama Kamat's career had ended here so disastrously. Babulset became here a leading banker as also his son Sunkerset who was one of the prominent leaders of Hindus here. This great banker, Sunkerset, went on a pilgrimage to the shrines of Nasik and Trimbak in 1802-3 and built the road to these places which was formerly in a very bad state. On his return he resolved to build a great temple in Bombay like the ones he saw at Nasik and for this purpose selected the site near Gowalia Tank and Tardev Road. He also built there a fine country house which stood till a few years ago when the late Mr. Stevens, the Architect, erected the present artistic little market on its site. But the temple still stands in its vicinity, now just a century and two years old, for it was consecrated in December 1805. It was called Bhavanishanker, from the name, Bhavanibai, of his wife, by Sunkerset Jagonnath who was born in the previous year took special interest in this temple called after the name of his mother, and extended and renovated it, endowing it with valuable property which still brings good income. He also in 1858 built in its compound a charitable dispensary. The temple, which is called "Nana's temple" by the people from "Nana," the familiar name of Jagonnath, has a picturesque large tank, and extensive compound which are illuminated in the present occasion of the fair with very pretty effect.

Jagonnath instituted many religious endowments for Hindus. But he was a man of very broad and wide views, and his community was not his only care. He laboured for the entire native community, and in conjunction with equally enlightened Parsi leaders like the first and second Sir Jamsetji, Framji Cowasji Banaji and Bomanji Wadia, he took a prominent part in every movement for its good. In education he was specially interested, and for female education he did much, founding schools for girls and aiding the missionaries, especially Dr. Wilson, in their efforts in this direction. He worked very hard, as a member of the Board of Education, to popularise Government efforts in the direction of public instruction of the people. He helped Government in difficult matters, as for instance when grave differences arose in the matter of assessment of what are called Foras lands on the Flats of Byculla and elsewhere ; and with his colleague Bomanji Wadia, he rendered great service on the Foras Commission of 1852-53 He was very influential among the native communities here and was consulted officially and unofficially by the authorities on various subjects when their opinions about the measures of Government were to be ascertained. When in 1862 the local Legislative Council was first called into existence by an Act of the Legislature of the previous year, Jagonnath Sunkerset was nominated in a matter of course to represent the Hindu community, and he held this honourable post till his death in 1865, which occurred whilst Bombay was in the depths of distress owing to the Share Mania Crisis. Altogether Jagonnath Sunkerset was a great Hindu in mind as well as in body or head and shoulders above his fellows. His noble features may be seen in the marble statue in the Town Hall, where he sits in the company of the colleagues with whom in life he acted for the good of this splendid city of ours, Sir Jamsetji, Lord Elphinstone and Bartle Frere. Grateful Bombay had voted him this splendid testimonial when he was still alive in 1864 in a public meeting called by Sir George Birdwood that enthusiastic and sincere friend of the natives. When the statue arrived from England Jagonnath had passed away, and now serves to remind us of a public spirited Hindu of the old type, a type now getting rarer and until before long will be as rare as the dodo.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

THE Secretary of the London and India Docks Company has been goaded into publicity on the subject of the Port of London by an article in the *Manchester Guardian* of the writer of which he says that it is evident that "he has accepted without examination many of the accusations which have been made against the Port by agitators and other impossible people." Mr. Broodbank of the India Docks Company, makes light of the "usual laments over London's vanishing trade" and quotes from the remarks of the Royal Commission :—"We are unable to conclude, therefore, that the figures show any relative decline of London compared with the other ports named, allowing for the difference in the nature of the business done. This view is further strengthened when we allow for such obvious explanations as the larger percentage of the increase in a case when the initial figure is small than in a case when it is large, although the amount of increase is the same in both, and for the fact that a large part of the trade of Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp is with the ports of the United Kingdom, and even with London. What the future development will be it is not easy to foresee. Southampton, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp have all gained largely in the shipping returns in recent years by the establishment of lines of steamers, many of these with subsidies, just as London and older ports gained at an earlier date, but there is nothing to indicate that the older ports are being superseded or prevented from largely increasing." Mr. Broodbank is a keen defender of the Port and would seem averse to any alteration. Up to the building of the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania" and the battleship "Dreadnought," he says, there was no vessel afloat which could not come up the Thames and be accommodated at one of the docks of the London and India Company and, he adds, no vessel has ever been turned away for want of a berth. This may be, but he acknowleges that a new era in shipbuilding has dawned and, though neither the "Lusitania" nor the "Mauretania" is likely to go to London for berthing, yet it is not impossible to conceive that the time is not very far distant when a progressive company may find itself forced to leave the Thames, taking a fleet of smaller ships in order that they may all be accommodated in one place with their newest and biggest ships. To this it is replied that the reason that the docks are not now adequate to take the very largest class of vessel is no fault of this Company. They obtained an Act in 1901 authorising a new dock to the south of the Royal Albert Dock capable of taking the largest vessels, but the treatment of the Port Question by Parliament has necessarily stopped all enterprise during the last seven years. We do not see why such enterprise should have been stopped, for in the event of the whole system being reorganised there would be compensation whereas there has been an acknowledged seven years' stagnation. Mr. Broodbank is determined not to allow that there are any faults to be found with London. He answers the charge of declining trade by quoting figures from 1700, when the trade of the Port was £10,300,000 to 1900 when the trade was £267,400,000, 1905 with £285,000,000 and 1906, £314,800,000 and utters a covert sneer at the efforts of Southampton to obtain trade, without giving any value to the work done there which is only now coming into full working value. Undoubtedly much has been written about the Port which is exaggerated in its lamentation but Mr. Broodbank seems to have fallen into the opposite error.

*** TO-MORROW, being Christmas Day, will be observed as a holiday in this office. There will therefore be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Thursday morning.

THE P. & O Company's s. s. "Peninsular" with the outward mails of the 13th instant left Aden at midnight on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Friday next.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Circassia," homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 22nd instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. "D. Balduino," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 21st instant,

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperator," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 22nd instant.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's. s.s. "Dumbea" left Colombo for Bombay on Saturday and is expected here on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at noon.

THE date of the Meeting of the Madras Legislative Council for the consideration of the Madras Estates Land Bill has not yet been fixed.

THE "Indian Daily News" understands that the detention of his correspondence complained of by Mr. Nevison occurred in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th November 1907 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 228,678 maunds and Rs. 70,470 in the earnings.

DURING his next tour in the Kistna District the merchants of Musulipatam will wait on H. E the Governor of Madras in deputation and discuss with him the present condition of the Port and measures for its improvement.

THE Madras Government has added a Note to the Educational Rules to the effect that "the presence of pupils unprotected from small-pox shall be regarded as sufficient cause for withdrawal of recognition."

THE Postal authorities are considering whether to increase the size of the present oblong one-anna embossed envelope to 6 by 3 1/2 inches, and at the same time to introduce a stout one-anna embossed envelope measuring 9 by 4 inches.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Mr. Keir Hardie at Adelaide.

MOTORS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, DEC. 9.

The full story of the adventures of the survivors of the Dundonald shows that the men faced their troubles with rare courage, and exhibited extraordinary resource in overcoming the difficulties which beset them. One of their greatest troubles was that they only had a few matches, but the first fire they made they kept going for seven months by careful watching and banking up. The men who reached Auckland Island in a scrub and canvas cockleshell, carried with them some burning embers on sods, so as to make a fire in order to signal their arrival on the island, but these were put out by the waves on landing. When the men reached the food depôt at Port Rose they found the door open and some stores missing, having evidently been purloined by seal poachers. There was no tea, sugar or coffee, only sea biscuits and tinned meat. The first party of four to reach the depôt clad themselves in new raiment, and cut one another's hair, a thing that had been impossible for seven months.

"When we went back to Disappointment Island in the whaleboat we got at the depôt," said one of their number, in recounting the experiences of the party, "our mates didn't know us. They thought we were strangers, because we looked like a lot of spring poets when we left them."

One of the party from the steamer Hinemoa, which visited Disappointment Island after the rescue, gives the following account of what he saw:—"The track was slippery, making the going slow and difficult. At almost every step in the climb we met mollyhawks sitting on nests. One egg each seemed to satisfy them, but each egg is as large as four ordinary hen's eggs. No matter how much they were molested, they could not be induced to leave their nests. Thousands of birds were dotting the hillside. The vegetation consisted chiefly of tussocks, but on the tops of the hills patches of bidi-bidi covered large areas, intermixed with purple-flowering veronica. Passing over the brow of the hill we came in sight of the huts which had been built by the shipwrecked crew. On a nearer view they were seen to be very much the shape of a Zulu kraal. A hole about 2 ft. long was first scooped out of the ground with a piece of wood and the hands, then some branches and twigs from the small tree, Veronica elliptica, were placed over the top, and the whole was finished, looking like a miniature haystack. Inside the huts seemed most comfortable and warm, and they must have been a great improvement on the first arrangement of sleeping under a piece of sail from the ship. Altogether there were 14 of these huts, but one or two did duty as cook shops and another as a store. Occasionally a hut would catch fire, and the occupants would have to make a hurried exit on their hands and knees. Lying about was to be seen evidence of the food the men had subsisted on. Heaps of birds' skins, feathers, bones, pieces of seal-skin and seal bones were everywhere around. Great must have been the slaughter of birds, for the men declared that it required from three to four birds per man per day to satisfy them. The seals they did not eat until all the birds were scared away. As we landed on the island a most interesting object was seen resting on the cliff side. This was the frame of the canvas boat which had first been built to carry the party to the mainland in search of the depôt. A more rugged structure than this boat could not be imagined. It was all elbows and knees, but when one considers that it was built of Veronica elliptica, which rarely has 2 ft. of straight wood in it, the wonder is that the men had sufficient patience and ingenuity to build it at all. How such a boat reached its destination propelled by oars made of forked sticks with canvas tied round them is a miracle."

PRODUCE RETURNS.

The action of the Government in pushing through Parliament a measure with the object of compelling producers to give accurate statements in respect to the quantity of their products is worthy of commendation says the "Adelaide Chronicle" writing on the subject. We showed very plainly some time ago that the figures in respect to the wheat harvest which were recently published by the Government were entirely unreliable They under-stated by millions of bushels the yield of the South Australian harvest, and in other respects were unworthy of the department. Supposing that these statistics had only been circulated in South Australia the result would have been bad enough, but unfortunately it is the habit of the department to distribute them to other countries, and it is only natural that what are considered to be accurate official statistics should be taken abroad as a fair basis on which to draw comparisons in regard to the yields of other States than their own. For many years South Australia has been wofully negligent in matters of this kind. The other Governments of Australia do their utmost to advertise their attractions and to make the most of their prospecity, but we have been content to let those interested in such affairs to find out for themselves the advantages which we possess as compared with our neighbours. The Government Statist explained, when fault was found with his figures a few months ago, that all he could do was to deal with the returns sent in. These returns are gathered by police troopers from farmers and other produce, in different parts of the State, and unfortunately the particular persons interested in giving the facts are not always careful to do either themselves or the State justice. There seems to be an idea abroad that if they speak too optimistically of the harvest which they have reaped the Taxation Department may come down on them for a little bit of extra taxation. It is no use assuring them that the Commissioner of Taxes has no opportunity of seeing the returns they send in. They cling to their belief, and the result is that, as has been acknowledged in Parliament by country members who ought to know, they determine to be on the safe side and rather to understate than to over-estimate the products of their fields. The Bill which has gone through the Assembly and which this week has been considered by the Council provides that the collectors of statistics shall be authorised to compel persons to whom they apply for facts to give them full and accurate replies to all questions. A guarantee of secrecy accompanies this power, and there is no reason to believe that any of the details of the information gathered will leak out to unauthorised people. All that the Government desire to tabulate are the total figures, and no facts will be printed concerning the individual success or failure of any particular producer. It is imperative that statistics of this kind published under the ægis of the Government should be accurate. If they are lacking in this quality they are worse than useless. The Treasurer, in moving the second reading of the Bill to which he had referred, made it abundantly clear that the only manner to ensure completeness and correctness is the compulsory process which has been adopted.

THE MOTOR VEHICLES BILL.

In the South Australian Assembly on Thursday the Motor Vehicles Bill was picked up in the afternoon at clause 7, and an alteration was made by which it was provided that manufacturers or dealers in motor vehicles might have as many registered numbers as they chose to purchase at 10s. each. The Bill originally set forth that they should not have more than six numbers at an annual fee of 10s. each. Later on the fee for the driver of a motor vehicle was fixed at 5s. and that of a motor cycle rider at 2s. 6d. Mr. Homburg sought to reduce the maximum penalty from £10 to £5 in the case of motor vehicles which had no attachment to give "audible and sufficient warning of the approach and position of such vehicle." Mr. Vaughan, however, thought a £10 fine was too little. Mr. Allen claimed to be an expert, because he has been "in, under and out of a motor." Once he came out, he said, when the car was travelling at 55 miles an hour. He said motorists were no more anxious to kill people than where the drivers of other vehicles. The Treasurer said some motorists were very careless. "In that case I would make the penalty £100," interjected Mr. James, and Mr. Peake said such a suggestion would find many supporters. The penalty of £10 was retained.

Mr. Homburg next sought to reduce the penalty for driving or riding on a footpath from £10 to £5. The Premier said it was conceivable that a child playing on the footpath might be killed by a careless motorist, and Mr. Archibald expressed the opinion that the fine should be doubled. In the end it remained as originally set forth in the Bill.

There was long discussion in regard to the clause which dealt with the duty of motorists to stop in case of accident. Mr. Miller considered that a maximum fine of £10 was too small, and he told how the driver of a motor car had callously passed on after he had caused his horse to bolt, rush into a fence and smash the trap in which he was riding. Mr. James also related the story of a horse which sprang over a bridge and was drowned when a motor whizzed by. He further asserted that farmers were afraid to send their wives or children out with vehicles because of the menace of motors on the country roads. Mr. Ritchie reminded members that they were legislating against the reckless motorist, and not against the careful driver. He stated that his brother had an exciting experience with a panic-stricken horse because a motorist passed and repassed him in a most callous way, afterwards swearing at him because he expostulated. The penalty was, after these moving recitals, raised to £20.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

When the Prime Minister was in attendance at the Imperial Conference in London in the early part of this year he cordially embraced the proposal of the British Minister for War that Australia and other self-governing dominions of the King should from time to time send a responsible, experienced and discreet officer to be attached to the Imperial Central Staff. Since, however, Mr. Deakin's return to the Commonwealth no action has been taken in the direction of selecting the officer who should be set apart for the work outlined by Mr. Haldane. There is, nevertheless, reason to believe that before very long Major-General Hoad, Inspector-General of the Australian Forces, may be asked to represent the Commonwealth on the War Office Central Military Staff for a given period. The feeling in military circles is that if a year's close touch with the very heart and brain of the British army is to have any beneficial effects upon the Australian citizen army the officer to enjoy that privilege must be in such a position that on his return to the Commonwealth he can easily and immediately diffuse amongst all officers the essence of those beneficial effects. This is why Major-General Hoad's name is expected to receive Ministers' favourable consideration. Whether Major-General Hoad would resign his Inspector-Generalship in order to go to London, or would hand over his duties temporarily to an Acting Inspector-General—presumably Brigadier-General Gordon—is a matter of detail as to which differing opinions exist. It may be that when the Government's complete defence policy is made known there will have to be such a recasting of the constitution of the Military Board and a regrouping of the duties of the higher officers in the Australian Forces, that the post of Inspector-General will be abolished or modified in important directions.

THE BRITISH LABOUR LEADER.

In the Adelaide Legislative Council on Thursday Mr. B. A. Moulden asked the following question :—Was the entertainment this day given to Mr. Keir Hardie without the precincts of the Houses of Parliament at the public expense ; if so, at whose instigation was such entertainment arranged ?

The Chief Secretary : I do not like to say what I think of this sort of question.

Mr. Moulden : You can say what you like.

The Chief Secretary : The public of South Australia would not imagine for a moment that the Labour Party of South Australia would entertain any friend of its own at the cost of the country. Of course, every Labour man paid for the entertainment of his friend.

Mr. Moulden : I am glad to hear it. It is a scandal and a disgrace that it was allowed to be done.

Mr. A. R. Addison : He ought to be shot.

The subject then dropped

Subsequently Mr. Keir Hardie, who was accompanied by Mr. Vaughan, M. H. A., and Mr. Addison met face to face at the entrance to the Assembly corridor. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, coming up at the time, introduced them just as Mr. Keir Hardie was reading Mr. Addison's statements in an evening newspaper. Both gentlemen bowed to one another, and Mr. Addison followed up his comments in the Council by remarking: "Well, I did not believe in you going to India and stirring up strife." Mr. Keir Hardie smiled and, still reading the paper, walked along the corridor.

MELBOURNE RAILWAYS.

The Premier of Victoria has estimated that if the electrification of the Melbourne railways is carried out the Commonwealth will collect £200,000 in duties on the machinery which will have to be imported Mr. Willis directed the attention of the Prime Minister in the House of Representatives yesterday to this calculation, and inquired if it were not a fact that three-fourths of that sum, if collected, would be paid back to the Victorian Government, and that a large proportion of the remainder would be spent on new services, of which this State got a fair share, or returned to the State in the unexpended balance distributed by the Commonwealth at the end of every month. Mr. Deakin said he had not noticed the statement referred to, but he hoped, if it had been made, that the Premier of Victoria would also take the opportunity of perusing the question which Mr. Wills had just put—rather a neat way of hinting that the member for Robertson had himself supplied the answer to his inquiry.

A.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24TH.

Temporary leave of absence, for 10 days, from the 21st to the 30th December, is granted to Lieut. H. F. Fuller, R.G.A.

Temporary leave of absence, for 10 days, from the 23rd instant to 1st January, is granted to 2nd-Lieutenant F. B. Scott, R.G.A.

The following arrivals and departures are published :—for the information and guidance of all concerned :—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captain E. C. Taylor, I.M.S., arrived and landed *ex* s.s. "City of Glasgow," on 16th December, Colonel H. Good, Army Remount, arrived and landed *ex* s.s. "Devana," on 16th December, Lieut. H. I. Scott, 1st Gurkha Rifles, Captain R. Tytler, Gordon Highlanders, Captain H. E. Winslow, R. E., Captain J. G. Whisp, West Riding Regt., Major K. Beresford, R. Irish Rifles. Arrived and landed *ex* s. s. "Persia," on 20th December.

Departures.—Major A. W. Chaldecott, 21st Cavalry, per s. s. "Scindia" on 10th December Lieutenant B. Duff 1st Gurkhas per s. s. "Frabia" on 21st December.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Major R. F. Sorshie, R. E., Captain S. Delme-Radcliffe, 87th Punjabis, Captain R von D. Hardinge, M. A. Dept., Major R. L. Cox, 13th Hussars, Arrived and landed *ex* s. s. "Persia," on 20th December.

Departures.—2nd-Lieut. H. A. Gillum Webb, Worcestershire Regiment, *per* s. s. "Arcadia," on 11th December, Lieut.-Colonel E.L. Holloway, 64th Pioneers, *per* s. s. "Arabia." on 21st December, Captain C. H. Mowbray, 110th Maratha Lt. Infy., *per* s. s. "Umlali," on 21st December.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

Lieutenant Lindsell, Lincolnshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Captain F. C. Bryant, 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

Captain Wall, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 45th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Hyderabad.

Captain Paul, Liecestershire Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the Ceylon Mounted Rifles.

Lieutenant H. J. Elles, Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment from the 22nd of January next.

Lieutenant Blood, 114th Mahrattas, is transferred to the 8th Cavalry.

Captain Knox 58th Rifles, is ordered to England to do duty at the War Office.

Lieutenant Ballingall, "V" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is transferred to the 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Kirkee on promotion.

Lieutenant Gascoigne, 64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, embarks for duty in India on the 18th of December 1907, and Lieutenant Radcliffe, Royal Field Artillery, on the 8th of January 1908.

[* By telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

THE MUTINY DINNER.

VETERANS ARRIVE IN LONDON.

Pathetic Scenes.

LESSON FOR DEMOCRACY.

THE NATION'S HERITAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes columns of matter in reference to to-day's dinner to the Mutiny Veterans in the Albert Hall, including pathetic descriptions of the arrival of little parties in London, one of which included a School Mistress of the 78th Regiment.

The Railway Companies are doing their utmost for the comfort of the Veterans.

A party of in-pensioners from Kilmainham have been accommodated in Chelsea Hospital where they have been inspected by Sir George White. Others have been taken in by the Hotels.

Apart from holly and mistletoe, the decorations in the Albert Hall are distinctively Indian, the predominating shade of the draperies being the pale blue of the Star of India.

The men and non-commissioned officers will sit at tables in the arena and the officers will dine in the boxes. Lord Roberts and a dozen others will sit at a table in the Orchestra under three banners captured from the Palace at Delhi. Below, on one special table Sir Colin Campbell's sword will be placed.

Six hundred forty-four hampers have been despatched to those unable to attend.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article, compares the pathos of the ceremony with the Veterans' Parade at the Coronation Durbar. The journal hopes that the ceremony will awaken the democracy to the meaning of the great heritage which they have preserved, and that the awakening will find practical expression in help to the Veterans in their old age, thus freeing the country from a national disgrace.

PERSIA AND THE POWERS.

Russia's Declaration.

THE SHAH'S INTENTIONS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

Reuter telegraphs from Teheran that the Shah, in an audience with the British and Russian Representatives, solemnly assured them that he does not intend to abolish the Constitutional Regime but will strive to work with it.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, states that the Shah has sent to Parliament a Koran with a signed and sealed declaration promising to observe the constitution and that he has agreed to the punishment of the authors of disorders and to the establishment of a permanent guard for Parliament consisting of two hundred Infantry and placing all troops, including a hitherto independent Cossack Brigade under the Ministry of War.

The shops have been reopened.

JAPAN AND INDIANS.

Sensational Speech by Count Okuma.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

A remarkable speech by Count Okuma, alleged to have been delivered in Kobe in October, in which he is represented as saying that three hundred million Indians oppressed by Europeans are looking for Japanese protection and that therefore the Japanese should stretch their hands towards that country, has been published in London.

A high Japanese official, in commenting thereon, casts doubts on the accuracy of the translations, but says that he is convinced that the remarks related entirely to trade relations with India, Okuma's object being to arouse Japanese merchants. Moreover Count Okuma strongly favours the British Alliance.

CONVICTION OF MR. GINNEL M. P.

Evades Sentence of Court.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

Mr. Ginnel, M. P., who has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of Court is not to be found and it is believed that he has come to England. The warrant for his arrest is only executable by the Sheriff of the County to which it is directed.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Marylebone Declares with Five Centuries.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

Marylebone has made 503 runs for nine wickets and has declared their innings closed.

The Victorians have made 156 runs for three wickets.

THE NATAL OPERATIONS.

Chief Tribe Involved.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

The principal objective of the operations in Natal is now Silwane's tribe, in the neighbourhood of Graytown, which is the most powerful tribe in Natal.

Silwane was loyal during the last rebellion, but is now suspected.

THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

Final Passing of the Ausgleich.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

Telegrams from Budapest state that Parliament has finally passed the Ausgleich.

The Premier announced that an exchange of Notes with the Austrian Premier, regarding the resolution of the Reichsrath calling on Hungary to deal justly with the different nationalities, had resulted in satisfactory guarantees.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

Mr. Justice Chatterjee on Students and Politics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 23.

In a remarkable speech at the Convocation of the Punjab University the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Chatterji, declaimed from the stanpoint of ortodox Brahminism against students meddling with politics. He said :—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

"Far be it from me to say that you should not take an intelligent interest in the political affairs of your country. The Circular recently issued by the Government of India concedes this, and in his Convocation speech last year His Honour our late Chancellor declared his sympathy for the aspirations of educated Indians. Nor shall I say a word in disparagement of the nascent sense of nationality growing in your minds. But, let me observe in passing, that you should not forget that it is a product of British culture and one of the many inestimable benefits conferred by the British rule. A great strong Central Authority has secured peace and safety of person and property throughout this vast country and has given you facilities for intercommunication on the most improved methods Community of traditions and interest and progress of Western ideas have as a result called forth this sentiment which is gaining strength despite many adverse circumstances, such as long distances and diversity of religion, race and language. The desire to take part in political life is a natural concomitant. The active pursuit of politics in a rational and effective manner requires a considerable knowledge of history and economics, and a study of the administrative problems of the country's industry in ascertaining the needs of one's fellowmen, a capacity for a careful balancing of conflicting arguments, and for co-ordination of means to ends in devising measures for relieving those needs and some skill in putting one's views before the public and the Authorities. These are the minimum intellectual equipments of a true politician and must be combined with maturity of judgment and steadiness of principles The mere possession of the gift of eloquence is not enough, though facility of expression and power of persuasion are most valuable qualities in a politician Further, criticism of public measures must not be merely destructive. Where an administrative need has arisen it must be supplied, and it is useless simply to find fault with a measure proposed. An alternative measure capable of serving the same purpose but not open to the same objections ought to be put forward. Invective cannot supply the place of argument nor is success possible without strong reasons on your side.

"Now it is difficult for a student at college to possess all these qualifications. He has yet to acquire knowledge and as he is young his judgment must be immature. He cannot enter into the examination of the complex problems which the politician must master without detriment to his studies and without violating his primary duty. If, therefore, he actively meddles in politics, he must needs swell the ranks of those politicians whose principal qualification is a power of declamation. The proper persons to take up political questions are men of finished education and formed minds who have devoted time to the study of them. If men of this stamp do not come forward in sufficient numbers to take up a political movement on proper lines, it cannot be reasonably expected to succeed on the mere support of college students and school boys. If they do come forward, is not the intervention of students superfluous, and is it not likely to embarrass rather than help them?

"Students of the University. There is yet a greater evil springing from your taking an active part in political movements. Not only do you thereby, impair your chances of the acquisition of knowledge for which your guardians have sent you there, but probably also do serious injury to your moral nature which is still more disastrous. You are unable, for the most part owing to inexperience, to see both sides of things and weigh the reasons for and against a particular measure. You are likely to be swayed by your impulses which are doubtless generous but not yet under proper control. You are thus liable to be easily carried away by eloquence of the speaker who addresses you and betrayed into extravagances of conduct which are regretted by all true well-wishers of the country, and which must injure instead of advancing the cause you support. Thus you learn to break loose from restraint and in consequence that impairs those habits of discipline which are the most valuable part of your collegiate education. Those who enlist schoolboys and college students to support their political views incur a most serious responsibility. To gain the doubtful advantage of such support they withdraw young and untrained minds from their proper and legitimate work and put back the progress of education for years and thus inflict incalculable injury to the true interests of the country."

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S TRAIN.

Attempted Wreck Attributed to Bengalis.

FURTHER OFFER OF REWARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

Two more arrests of railway coolies, in connection with the recent attempt to derail the Lieutenant-Governor's train, are recorded by the "Indian Daily News" which says the statement made by them is that they put powder into the hole under the railway line with a view to wreck the train as they were instigated by Bengali gentlemen who paid them five rupees a-piece.

The Laha family of Zamindars in the neighbourhood of the occurrence are adding Rs 1,000 to the Rs. 2000 already offered for the detection of the crime.

The headman of the gang of coolies arrested in connection with the recent attempt to derail the Lieutenant-Governor's train proves to be a dismissed employe on the section of the line where the accident happened. Two of the coolies are understood to have made statements describing how they laid the Bomb.

OBITUARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

The death is announced of Sir Patrick Heron Watson.

[Sir Patrick Heron Watson, Kt., LL. D., M. D., F. R. S., F. R. C. S. E. and L., was a distinguished Physician and Surgeon. He was late Surgeon in ordinary to Queen Victoria in Scotland; was Caballero ordinary to Carlos III of Spain; Hon. Surgeon to the King in Scotland; Attache to the Special Embassy of the Earl of Roslin on the occasion of the marriage of Alfonso XII to Princess Mercedes in 1878; Brigade Surgeon, Forth Brigade; Consulting Surgeon, Royal Infirmary Edinburgh, Leith Hospital, and Chalmers' Hospital. He was the recipient of Crimean, Turkish and Sardinian Medals and Royal Household and Volunteer decorations. He was 75 years old, having been born in 1832.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DECEMBER 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. *Peninsular* with the English Mails of 13th instant, left here for Bombay at midnight and the s. s. *Macedonia* also at midnight.

ONE who called himself Sidney Berry, F. R. S., Veterinary Surgeon, was prosecuted recently at Bristol, at the instance of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, for an offence under Section 17 of the Act. The defendant promised to discontinue using the words "Veterinary Surgeon," but intends apparently to continue to add after his name the letters "F. R. S.," which, it transpired in the course of the trial, stood for "first rate shoer."

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

MINE EXPLOSION.

Two Pits Fired.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY.

London, December 8.

AN explosion with terrible results occurred in the Baltimore Consolidated Coal Company's Mine at Monongah, near Fairmont, in Virginia, on the west bank of the Monongahela River. The explosion shot a number of miners through the ventilating shafts, shook the houses within a radius of eight miles, and fired two pits mutually connected, and situated on opposite sides of the west fork of the Monongahela River.

It is feared that 425 miners have perished. The fumes were so dense that the explorers engaged in the work of rescue were not able to penetrate far. They discovered some bodies which, however, were not recognisable

The passages are blocked by fallen rock, and it will be a miracle if any of the entombed miners are saved.

Eighty-five bodies have so far been recovered. All hope has been abandoned of saving the entombed miners. Four injured men who were rescued are unable to explain or give details of the disaster.

W. and A. M'Arthur, Ltd.

VOLUNTARY WINDING-UP PROPOSED.

REORGANISATION CONTEMPLATED.

An extraordinary meeting of W. and A. McArthur, Ltd., has been called for the 12th inst. to consider a proposal for voluntarily winding up the Company with a view of reorganisation. The Company was registered on August 4, 1898, to take over the business of general warehousemen of A. McArthur and Co. in Sydney and W. and A. McArthur in London.

The Directors explain that the original warehouse business has progressed satisfactorily and yielded a profit of £ 5,000 for the year ended January 31 last, but that the results of the shipping and agency business, in which a very large amount of capital has been locked up, has not realised expectations.

Some months ago, therefore, the Directors decided entirely to separate the warehouse business and to pursue a steady policy of realising the capital locked up in other parts of the business. Meantime, in order to give collateral security for special advances which were necessary for carrying on the business pending the realisation of the various assets, it had been found necessary to issue £175,000 worth of second-mortgage debentures.

Preliminary negotiation had taken place for the sale of the warehouse business as a going concern to a new Company, and it was hoped that arrangements would be made whereby part of the interest of the Preference shareholders would be secured in the new Company, leaving the balance to be satisfied out of the liquidation in order to maintain the continuity of the business.

Mr. Arthur F. Whinney, chartered accountant, has been appointed by the Court of Chancery to be Receiver and Manager.

House of Lords.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND ITS REFORM.

Lord Lansdowne, who was Minister for Foreign Affairs in the last Unionist Government, spoke at Sheffield last night. He ridiculed the idea that the House of Lords was an intolerable and pernicious anachronism, though he was aware that it was not perfectly organised for purposes of legislation.

He admitted that there might be an improvement if the experienced Peer who now did most of the revision work were assisted by other Peers chosen in a different and less haphazard fashion than the present.

Rugby Football.

ANOTHER WIN FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand team of professional Rugby footballers played the Rochdale Hornets to-day and defeated them by two goals and two tries to nil. The ground was heavy, and the game more even than the score indicates. The Rochdale Hornets frequently narrowly missed scoring.

Returning Emigrants.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent of Hamburg states that 200,000 emigrants have returned to Europe from America and that nearly 100,000 intended starting from the United States. These returned immigrants will, it is anticipated, produce labour difficulties in Europe.

Coasting Steamer Wrecked.

The coasting steamer "Quasco" has been sunk in a collision off Paranagua, a port of Brazil. Thirty of the passengers and crew were drowned.

British Crop Prospects.

The "Times," in an article on the cereal prospects, predicts that wheat, barley and oats will all be decidedly dearer in 1908 than in 1906.

Canadian Exports.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, has been urged to impose an export duty on pulpwood.

LORD MINTO'S CHRISTMAS HOUSE PARTY.

Distinguished Guests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

H. E. The Viceroy leaves Calcutta by Special Train after the races to-morrow for Barrackpore where Christmas will be spent. The house party at Barrackpore will include H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. Madame Albani and her husband Mons. Ernest Gye; also Lady Louise Loder, Mr. and Mrs. Lennox Russell, Admiral Sir George and Lady Maud Warrender and Mr. and Mrs. G. Cunard, the seven last mentioned arriving in Calcutta to-morrow.

DR. RUTHERFORD AND MR. NEVISON.

Enquiry into Official Interference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

Dr. Rutherford, M. P. was presented with an address on Saturday in the presence of a large gathering at Cuttack where he has been staying with Dr. Das. Mr. Nevison leaves Calcutta to-night for Surat.

Nothing is known by the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government regarding the interference with telegrams and letters of which Mr. Nevison complained at last Saturday's meeting in College Square, nor is there any possible ground for the suggestions he has made. It is understood official enquiries are being made into the matter and Mr. Nevison has been asked for details to enable them to be effectual.

IT is understood that the leave on which Sir Louis Dane proceeds in the latter part of February next is only for from two and a half and three months: Mr. S. H. Butler officiates.

H. M. S. "Highflyer," Captain C. S. Hickley, R. N. arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

COLONEL WALKER'S SUCCESS.

Boxing and Brain.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

THE TURF.

The December Sales and the Gimcrack Club Dinner have been the chief events of the week in connection with Turf affairs. At the latter function, which by the way was the 141st anniversary, the speech of Lord Stanley created most interest, as he will be senior Steward of the Jockey Club next season, so that he speaks authoritatively. Under these circumstances it is far from satisfactory that he so strongly expressed himself as hostile to the proposal for a circular course at Newmarket. He further added that the Newmarket course is the best in the world. Lord Stanley must have been simply thinking of Newmarket as a course to test race horses and not as a venue where spectators get a view of the racing. Those who advocate a circular course are thinking of the public, an some day the Jockey Club stewards may wake up to the fact that it is not good policy to ignore the ordinary race-goer.

Another announcement at the dinner was that an Inspector of Race courses is to be appointed and if a wise choice be made (an experienced trainer would be the man), the appointment ought to lead to considerable improvement in many courses.

COLONEL WALKER'S TRIPLE SUCCESS.

By winning the Gimcrack Stakes three times in succession, Col. Hall Walker accomplished a record, and to be the guest of honour at the dinner three successive years is something he may well feel proud about. What is more, he himself bred Colonia, Polar Star and Royal Realm (the winners), which is another matter for satisfaction. The gallant Colonel made two notable remarks in his speech. One was on the injustice of nominations being void through the death of a nominator, which often meant the depreciation of the heir's inheritance. He also spoke about the sale of our blood-stock, and expressed the opinion that we ought to keep the best stallions for producing the best stocks, and the next best for producing remounts, chargers and hunters, while the remainder was quite good enough for the foreign market, at which there was much laughter.

THE SALES.

Whether one entirely agrees with Col. Walker or not, there can be little doubt that over-sea buyers will soon be quite independent of us, as they are rapidly buying up our best stallions and mares. Nearly all the highest priced animals at the sales this week have gone to foreign buyers, M. Halbroun, Count Lehndorff and M. Blanc being among the biggest purchasers. Lally was brought into the ring yesterday, but failing to reach the reserve, the best bid was 8,000 guineas, he was withdrawn. Baltinglass also failed to reach his reserve (4,000 guineas) and All Black—reserve 2,500 guineas—was another withdrawn, though he later passed into the possession of Mr. W. Clark and for less than the reserve figure. While Mr. Abe Bailey has parted with All Black, he has just purchased Sidus (through Mr. Fraser), and this well bred stallion will go to his stud farm at Colesburg, to take the place of Leisure Hour (dead).

FOOTBALL.

The idea that Rugby football is the only Code that finds favour in New Zealand is quite a mistake. The Association game has many followers, and it is not improbable that a New Zealand Soccer team will visit England during next season. The football contests in connection with the Olympic Games will be held in October of 1908, and if New Zealand, South Africa and Canada send a team here for this big venture and then engage in a series of Empire matches, it would certainly boom the game.

The Football Association will consider a very important proposal next Monday. It is that the recent resolution regarding unaffiliated players and clubs shall not apply to men playing for Schools, Colleges and Universities. If this goes through, it will mean that Varsity men can play for their Universities which are not affiliated to the F. A., and still represent League teams as well as be eligible for International teams.

A BATTLE OF GIANTS.

Sheffield went football mad last Saturday and just on 40,000 spectators saw Sheffield Wednesday meet Manchester United. The latter came there with the proud record of 13 wins out of 14 games and a lead of 6 points in the championship table. Still the home side had a strong following, not only on account of holding second place on the table, but also because of the club being represented by exactly the same eleven men who won the Football Association Cup last spring. The visitors scored first, but the goal was adjudged off-side, and after a very keenly contested game Sheffield Wednesday came out the victors by 2 goals to 1. The reverse leaves Manchester United with a four points lead over Sheffield Wednesday, and these two clubs are well ahead of all rivals.

Another defeat for St. Mirren, on entertaining Aberdeen, has still improved the prospects of Dundee and Falkirk in the Scottish League and these teams head the table with 58 and 26 points respectively. The Second Division (English League) championship looks very open as Oldham, Hull, Derby County, Fulham, Bradford and West Bromwich Albion all have a fighting chance, with Oldham perhaps as the pick.

RUGBY.

The New Zealanders seem to have profited by recent reverses, for in their last two games they have shown much improved form and gained capital wins over Deusberry and Battey (18 points to 8) and Swinton (11 points to 2). As to other games, Oxford gained a decisive win over Blackheath (23 points to 5) and Cambridge easily defeated (31 points to 3) Old Merchant Tailors. Prominent Welsh and English teams were also in opposition, Swansea beating Devonport Albion, 9 points to 0, and Cardiff defeating Bristol, 12 points to 3, while Leicester and Penarth drew—a try each.

CRICKET.

With the first test match only a week away, it is not reassuring to know that A. O. Jones is down with influenza or bronchial catarrh. The manner our men played at Brisbane against Queensland was highly satisfactory, Blythe taking 11 wickets for 83 runs, while Braund also did well, Barnes and Fielder standing down. Rhodes again came off with the bat and now heads the average table. The team is now opposing a strong Australian eleven at Brisbane and did fairly well to get the home side out for 299, Braund's 7 wickets for 117 runs being a fine bit of work. Barnes is again resting, a wise policy in view of the coming test match, and it is to be hoped he will have one of his good days in the big game.

BOXING AND BRAIN.

The Gunner Moir and Tommy Burns match at the National Sporting Club on Monday once more served to show how great a factor brainy methods are in all forms of competition. This question of method is a vastly important one and which the writer has been hammering away at for years, but Home sportsmen are slow to see the point. We are not eager to adopt new ideas and methods and it is seldom indeed that a British athlete comes along with a new wrinkle. That we have lost ground in cycling, swimming, hurdling, rowing and other directions is partly due to our rivals adopting more up-to-date methods and which we have been slow to recognise. Perhaps the latest triumph of a visiting boxer will do something to bring about a better state of affairs. The fact that our men indulge in too much sparring for points and not enough fighting has often been pointed out in these notes. This is confirmed by Burns, himself who says you find a good man, but instead of going ahead with him you stand still. "He gets about one real contest a year and spends the rest of the time in exhibition boxing." Now there is plenty of sound sense in this as well as truth. We get hold of a man who looks like a champion and stick him on a pedestal, and as Burns says, he has about one good fight a year. The American school recognise that their career can only be short at the best, so they are constantly looking for matches. If we are to regain the heavy weight championship our cracks must not try to maintain their reputation by only engaging in a few matches, but rather aim to enhance it by gaining many victories. Just one other point: there is money in the fistier game for a real champion, and the Englishman who can win the heavy weight championship of the world should also make his fortune in a hury. This ought to tempt a better class of men to take up the game, and when our boxers are of an equal social standing as the Americans, our chances will be more equal. J. J. Corbett was a bank clerk before he took to boxing, and while his is an exceptional case, the rank-and-file of boxers from the States are far better educated and have more brains than our cracks and this counts.

MONDAY'S CONTEST.

The most striking feature of Monday's contest was that while Moir appeared nervous and without any definite plan of campaign, Burns was cool and working on a carefully thought out plan. He did not show his real form for some time and feigned to be tired quite early on. Still he took no chances and got in so close to Moir that the latter had no room to punish the visitor. Some think Moir ought to have taken his chance and made a rushing fight of it. In this case he would probably have gone out suddenly as did Squires, for Burns is so quick that he would have dodged Moir's rushes and soon got in a knock-out blow. Moir showed plenty of pluck and took some hard knocks from the eighth to the tenth round, when he was finally knocked out. In connection with the contest it may be mentioned that Burns got the management of the N. S. Club to sanction the second being called off audibly when a man was down, and if this now becomes the rule it will be satisfactory. Another point is that several English papers have stated that it is 37 years since an Englishman won the heavy weight championship, meaning Jim Mace's victory over T. Allen in America. This is incorrect and Fitzsimmon's victory over Corbett at Carson City in 1897 has been overlooked—or the fact of his being a Cornishman forgotten.

SENSATIONAL BILLIARDS.

We were treated to several remarkable finishes in some of last season's billiard matches, but it is doubtful if we shall see many to equal that in the last heat of the Burroughes—Watts tournament between Diggle and Reece. The former is handicapped to receive 750 points, and Reece 2,000, the games being 9,000 up, and when the Manchester man led by 200 with only 322 required for game it looked all up with Reece The latter, however, made up ground and passed his rival, getting within 30 points of game but then broke down. This gave Diggle a chance and he ran out with an unfinished item of 40. History thus repeated itself, for in the same tournament a year ago Diggle beat Reece by the aid of an unfinished break of 507.

ATHLETICS.

Our American cousins evidently do not intend to fail at the Olympic Games through want of enterprise. They propose raising £1,000 by subscription for the purpose of paying the expenses of an athletic team. They also propose holding trial games in the East and West of the States and selecting the Olympic men from the winners. Home athletes are anxiously awaiting some announcement as to how our cracks are to be selected.

There is just a chance that we may see a mild "boom" in professional running during the next few months Len Hurst and A. Johnson of Rochdale are matched to try conclusions over a lenghty journey, and possibly B. R. Day and W. Growcatt may come to terms for a series of sprint matches in a few days. Day had hardly returned from Australia, when he offered to run anyone in England from 100 yards to 1,000 yards, and Growcatt seems inclined to take him on up to a quarter.

IN GENERAL.

Eustice Miles shaped very well against Peter Latham in a Tennis Match at Queen's Club a few days ago. The latter was conceding 15, but the amateur won easily by 3 sets to 1. Writing about Tennis, an association to govern that game and Racquets has just been formed. Rudolf Unholz who is well known in South Africa, is now in Utah, U. S. A., and taking on any one near his weight at Boxing and Wrestling.

Cambridge beat Ranelagh Harriers and Oxford beat the Blackheath Harriers in cross country races on Saturday and also supplie first man home in E. C. Inman and G. S. Butler respectively.

A. A. Shrubb has avenged his defeat by J. D. Marsh at Winnipeg, when he failed to concede the Old Salford Harrier 2 mins. in 15 miles, and in a return match proved successful, running the distance in a little outside 1 hour 20 mins. It must be remembered that this was on an indoor track, ten laps to the mile, and too much attention must not be paid to the time.

RAILWAY ROBBERIES.

A Russian Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

The "Empire" reports the capture by the Calcutta police of a Russian Pole, named Kondraustic, charged with train thieving, he being alleged to have been concerned in the loss of General Hawle's jewellery; also in the case where Madame Olga Swernoff fell out of a train near Bombay.

E. B. S. RAILWAY STRIKE.

Early Settlement Anticipated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

The deputation of the Eastern Bengal State Railway strikers met the Manager on Sunday and are now to discuss the matter with their fellows. An early settlement of the dispute is probable.

LATER.

The Delegates of the strikers on the Eastern Bengal State Railway had an interview with Mr. Bell yesterday when they were told that their return to work must be preliminary to the investigation of their complaints. The local Goods traffic is still at a standstill. Most of the Passenger trains are running as usual.

RETRIAL OF LEAKUT HOOSEIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

The retrial commenced to-day before the Third Presidency Magistrate (Mr R Singh) of Leakut Hoosein in the case in which he is charged with joining in a Swadeshi procession in defiance of the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate

This case, it will be remembered, was tried before by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who sentenced accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment which the High Court subsequently disallowed on account of a technical flaw in the trial which the present retrial is to remedy.

BOMBAY POLICE CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Bombay Police Christmas entertainment was held under the auspices of the Bombay Police Club yesterday at the Town Hall, when about forty officers of the Bombay Police and the members of their family were present. The Town Hall was very artistically decorated for the occasion, with flags, bunting and ever greens. A band entertained those present. Mr. Gell, Commissioner of Police, was on arrival received by Superintendents Nolan, Stanford, Sloane and Flanagan, and Inspectors Jones and Morris, Vice-President and Secretary, respectively, of the Police Club. After partaking of refreshments, those present repaired to the raised platform in the Hall, where was raised the Christmas Tree. Mrs. Phillips distributed to the children the splendid prizes which were very much appreciated by the youngsters. A dance followed at 10 o'clock.

DURING battle practice off Tetuan on November 26 his Majesty's battleship "Albion," of the Atlantic Fleet, scored twelve hits out of fifteen rounds fired from her twelve-inch guns. This fine shooting constitutes a record for this mark of gun. His Majesty's ship "Albion's," twelve-inch guns are Mark VIII. and weigh forty-six tons apiece.

BOMBAY RECLAMATIONS.

Big Scheme Inaugurated.

THE GOVERNOR LAYS THE FOUNDATION STONE.

Yesterday evening His Excellency the Governor laid the foundation stone of the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation at Mazagon, and marked the inauguration of the largest scheme of its kind that has ever been undertaken in Bombay. The port of Bombay at the present time ends at Mazagon. But beyond Prince's and Victoria Docks are a long stretch of coal docks, small bunders, basins and wharves. Then comes the little yellow building known as the old powder magazine which occupies a small arm of land, and behind this lies the muddy little bay containing the timber pond and the hay wharves. The rest is muddy, rocky foreshore for a couple of miles until we come to old Sewri Fort and the village of the same name, and then Coorla Creek and, on the other side of the water, the peninsular of Trombay.

There was once an enormous project for reclaiming several square miles of this part of the harbour. That was in the sixties, when the Reclamation mania landed scores of people in hopeless ruin. Though much of the old scheme is now of an out of date character, the general idea of the original reclaimers was based on very sound principles. The plans drawn nearly forty years ago have just been rediscovered at the Secretariat, and they show that the outer line of the reclamation which the Governor yesterday inaugurated is identical with that laid down in 1865.

In the course of the next decade the new reclamation will add an area of land nearly as large as Elephanta island to Bombay. The total area to be reclaimed measures 583 acres, which represents an addition of 4½ per cent. to the present area of the City (14,342 acres) and the new wharf frontage will be a little over 2¼ miles in length. The total cost of the undertaking will be Rs. 1,56,92,297, and even this figure does not include the outlay which will be required for building several miles of new roads, laying out the drainage of the new area and metalling the wharves. Anyone who has not paid a visit to Sewree for a few months will find that a great change has already come over the aspect of this little fishing village The whole place is alive with scores of bullock carts and hundreds of coolies to an extent that must sadly discommode the fishermen who used to unload their unsavoury craft and spread their nets to dry upon the beach. Their day has gone for ever in this locality. The beach has already been covered up with thousands of tons of soft earth, brought from the other side of the hill ridge behind the shore, and three to four heavy masonry arms are beginning to jut out sea-wards. The sea will lap some two and a half miles of the edges of the new reclamation and the heavy masonry facings which have to be constructed are just making their first appearance. Later on huge dredgers will be brought out from England and the soft mud which covers the bed of the harbour at this end will be pumped across the barrier to form the filling for the new wide acres.

The changes which the new reclamation will bring about in the organisation of the commercial life of the city will be little less than revolutionary. The transfer from Colaba to the other end of Mazagon of the old familiar Cotton Green will in itself effect a minor revolution. The scenes of cruelty to bullocks which so disgust the European visitor to the Fort of Bombay will largely disappear, for the bullock traffic itself will be greatly decreased. The benefit which the abolition of all the carrying to and fro will mean to the cotton trade itself will be very great. The new Cotton Green will be on the Reclamation, where the timber ponds now are, and its extent will be 330,000 square yards as against 180,000 occupied at Colaba. It will also be adjacent to the mill and there is good reason to suppose that the Municipality will in time, construct a short road connecting Sewree with the Parel Tank Road, which will give a direct route through to the mills on the Worli side of the island. The whole of the grain and seed trades are also to be removed to this neighbourhood.

The huge G. I. P. railway yard at Wari Bunder will be transferred and will occupy a lion's share of the Reclamation at the Trombay end, the railway company handing over in exchange to the Port Trust the land they now occupy at Wari Bunder, which will immediately be utilised for relieving some of the congestion which now exists at this part of the docks. Seven acres more of the Reclamation are to be utilised as a Telegraph Stores Yard, instead of the land now encumbered by them at Wari Bunder. Close by the old fort at Sewri new timber ponds are being constructed, and from the outer end of the Reclamation a pier will in all probability be thrown out in the stream to carry a pipe-line in to the new Bulk Oil Depot which had already been established during the last two years on the inland side of Sewree village. Another large work which is rapidly nearing completion, is the new Harbour railway, from Sion, on the G. I. P., and Mahim, on the B.B. and C.I. This line, which will eventually have a quadruple track, will greatly facilitate the traffic of the Port, running direct to its extremity at Sewri and continuing thence for another three miles to connect with the present railway system of the Docks, which will no longer be dependent for its connection with the outside world by a series of some of the most inconvenient level-crossings ever invented.

As to Trombay it is not inconceivable that before the present scheme is brought to completion plans will be drafted for the oft-discussed project of linking up the two islands? Even at the present time the alluring prospect, which has been in the background since the collapse of the '65 project, has been again brought into the forefront of practical discussion by the recent letter of the Government of Bombay on the problem of relieving the congested residential portions of the island by opening up new suburbs and improving the means of communication. As a first step towards the realisation of such a scheme it would be difficult to imagine a more likely beginning than the work which the Port Trust have taken in hand. The distance from Mazagon to Green Island just off Trombay, is only two and a half miles, and from the extreme corner of the proposed reclamation the distance is only a mile and three quarters. Trombay, may be, is destined to become the most delightful of Bombay suburbs.

THE site of yesterday's ceremony was a curious combination of the ugly and the picturesque. Seawards the shallow waters rippled gently in the breeze; on land was nothing but long lines of huge coal stacks with the mill chimneys and palms in the background. At the extremity of the black area a large space had been cleared around the stone which the Governor was about to lay. The whole coaly proximity of the stone had been transformed into a fairy exhibition ground Many cart-loads of yellow sand had been laid down upon the black soil; a small processional road had been laid out with bunting-bound rails. The entrance to this area was marked by an ornate triumphal arch of wood painted a pale sky blue and of tastefully simple design. All around flags, bright and new, floated, and around the handsome red-carpeted shamiana near the stone the seats were raised theatre style, so that the large company of ladies and gentlemen who foregathered there could see the ceremony without craning their necks. Among those present were the Hon. Mr and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie and Miss Stewart, the Hon Mr. and Mrs. Logan, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs Armstrong, Mr. Cadell, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and Mr. Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Thackersey, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, and sons of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy.

On the dais beneath the shamiana were several representatives of the Chamber of Commerce.

When Their Excellencies were seated Sir Walter Hughes, Chairman of the Port Trust, read an address of welcome to the Governor. It ran as follows :—

Your Excellency,—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay desire in the first place to express their cordial thanks to Your Excellency for the honour you have done them in consenting to inaugurate this Reclamation Scheme by laying the foundation stone of the wharf wall which will bound it on the three side facing the Harbour.

The rapid increase in the Trade of the Port has obliged the Trustees to undertake a series of very extensive works for its convenient accommodation. Of these the most important is the great scheme of dock extension now in full progress at Mody Bay, which will provide 3 miles of quay, thereby considerably more than doubling the accommodation at present available for deep drafted vessels, and will increase the total space in connection with the Dock wharves from 72 to 202 acres and the covered space for the storage of goods in the Transit shed from 24 to 85 acres. It, moreover, includes a new dry dock 1,000 feet long with 100 feet entrance capable of taking in vessels of the largest size.

The location of the new docks at Mody Bay has involved the displacement of the Bulk Oil, Firewood and other minor Trades formerly accommodated there. Two of the Bulk Oil Installations have already been transferred to a suitable site which the Trustees have acquired for the purpose west of Sewri Fort, and the other Trades have been provided for on a new reclamation of 26 acres recently completed at Mazagon. The total cost of these several works is estimated at Rs. 391 lakhs, or, say, £2,600,000 sterling The Trustees in these respects are making provision for nearly three times the volume of Trade that the present docks are capable of accommodating. But they are likewise providing for improvements in other directions which will greatly facilitate the receipt, forwarding, landing, shipping, and storage of goods.

The project of chief importance in this regard is the Harbour Branch Railway. Originally propounded by the Trustees in 1894, and now finally adopted, this scheme is designed to afford the Trade the benefit of more direct connections between the Steamer berths in the Docks and the two trunk lines of Railway running into Bombay. Its ultimate effects are calculated to materially cheapen the methods of dealing with the export trade. A vast goods depot is to be formed at, and north of, Mazagon into which all produce for export by sea will be railed direct by the two Railway Companies and delivered at the merchants' godowns. This depot, which will be owned and controlled by the Trustees, will form the storage place and, practically, also, the market for the cotton, grain and seeds trades, The several godowns, which will be the property of the Trustees and be let by them to merchants, will be in direct rail communication with the dock transit sheds, to which goods, when ready for shipment, will be conveyed by rolling stock to be provided and worked by the Trustees.

These are the salient features of the scheme. It has many ramifications into which it is impossible to enter in detail within the limits of a brief address. It involves, for instance, the transfer of the Cotton Green from Colaba, whereby a large area of land suitable for residential building sites will be set free and the present system of carting cotton bales to and from the Docks through the main thoroughfares of the city will be abolished. The transfer of the G. I. P. Railway Goods yard to the west side of the Frere Road and the appropriation of the whole of the area now in the Railway Company's occupation east of the Frere Road (including their Stores yard) for Port Trust purposes, are further items in the programme. They involve the provision of a new site for the Railway Stores yard and also for the Government Telegraph Stores yard now at Wadi Bunder which is to be incorporated in the new Railway yard. It may be added that the area east of the Frere Road which will, under these arrangements, come into the possession of the Trustees, lies immediately north of the Prince's Dock, and it is contemplated to appropriate it, on the completion of the New docks, for the mineral and coal trades, at present wholly inadequately provided for.

The large additional area of land required to enable these changes to be carried into effect will be provided by the Reclamation, of which your Excellency has kindly consented to lay the first stone this evening It has been necessary to include, in the area to be reclaimed, the timber ponds in which the long timber trade is now accommodated, and new timber ponds are in course of construction immediately south of Sewri Fort. The Reclamation fulfils all necessary requirements, being in touch on the landward side with the new line of railway for a length of nearly 2 miles, while the other three sides front the Harbour and afford a wharf frontage of 2¼ miles. The total area of the Reclamation, including that in connection with the new timber ponds, is 622 acres, of which 554 acres is land to be actually recovered from the sea, the balance being low-lying land which is to be raised for effective use. It may be mentioned that the total area of the Island of Bombay is 14,342 acres, so that this Reclamation will add very nearly 4 per cent. to the area of the City.

The Reclamation is to be formed by pumping mud from the bottom of the Harbour by powerful suction dredgers which are being specially built for the purpose, and the whole area is to have a surfacing of good muram. It has been decided, after much anxious consideration, to carry out the work departmentally, one reason for the decision being the difficulty in arranging satisfactory terms with contractors for the unc rtain provision to be made for the loss in settlement and in shrinkage and drying of the dredged material. The works, including the new timber ponds, are estimated to cost Rs. 143 lakhs, or, say, £950,000 sterling (exclusive of laying out and drainage), but it is hoped there will be a substantial saving on this amount. The cost works out to a little under Rs. 5 1/4 per square yard, and the Trustees are fortunate in being able to provide for requirements in the matter of increased land space at so moderate a price.

The project has one serious but altogether unavoidable disadvantage, namely that the great trade centre which it will constitute is at a considerable distance from the Mercantile offices in the Fort. The Trustees take it that in the natural order of things the East side of the Island must be given up to the trade and, principally, to the Sea-borne Trade, of the Port. They regard it as of the utmost importance, for the expeditious transaction of business, that means should be provided for quick transit from the business quarter to the proposed new goods depots and from point to point along the route. The Electric Tramway, with a maximum speed, including stoppages, of say 8 miles an hour, will not sufficiently meet the requirements. The Harbour Branch Railway is principally intended for goods, and the Southern portion cannot be used for passengers because of the serious obstruction it would cause to the traffic both by rail and cart into and out of the docks. In these circumstances the Trustees have under serious consideration proposals for an electric overhead railway, for passenger traffic only, which shall extend along the Eastern side of the Island from the centre of the business quarter of the City at least as far as Sewri. They are disposed to think that such a line if constructed for business purposes might be extended on the flat, which would improve its financial prospects and such extensions might possible be aligned in such a way as to attract a large portion of the urban and suburban traffic.

It should be observed in conclusion that the limits of the present reclamation have been fixed with regard to the immediate, or immediately prospective, requirements of Trade, but that there is almost unlimited room for further extension when required. The scheme is in itself a step in the direction of the accomplishment of the project for joining the Island of Bombay with that of Trombay. Such a project was put forward as a practicable one some 40 years ago, one of the proposals, deliberated upon by a Committee appointed by Government in 1865 to consider applications for reclamation rights, being to reclaim the whole area of the Coorla Creek out to the low water contour which coincides with the line of the East Wharf of the present scheme. The distance from the point on which we are now standing to Green Island off Trombay is 2 1/2 miles in a direct line. This distance, measured from the north-east corner of the new reclamation, will be reduced to 1 3/4 miles, which will render a project for a connecting road or railway or both proportionately more feasible, should the idea of utilising Trombay as a residential quarter be seriously considered.

On the conclusion of the reading of the address the Governor declared the stone well and truly laid with a handsome silver trowel, and His Excellency then addressed the gathering as follows :—

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Sir Walter Hughes, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The rise of Bombay from an unknown village to a great commercial and industrial city occupies a very short space in the long vista of the history of India, but it is the most remarkable development which is exercising a powerful influence extending over a large portion of the Presidency. Only 200 years ago Cunaji Angria had just occupied the Kanari Island, and for many years no ship could enter or leave this great harbour without the risk of being captured. Less than a hundred years ago a lady wrote of the country within 20 miles of Bombay that "in the shops every artisan has his sword and spear beside him and the cultivators plough with arms in their hands." Peace and security are essential conditions of the prosperity of commerce and industry which have raised Bombay to its present proud position among the great cities of the East. Nature has been bountiful in providing a magnificent area of shelter water. The same has brought the markets of the world within easy and certain reach of these waters, and perhaps the most important of all the great railway systems of India have enabled the produce to be brought to the sea for export and to be distributed for inland rapidly at small costs. All the circumstances were, therefore, favourable to the development of Bombay as the great western gate of India with the populace contained in its hinterland. But more was needed. The rapid growth of sea-borne commerce created many pressing requirements which can be met only by the science of the engineer applied through the agency of a wise and businesslike administration. The Port Trust was born just forty years ago, and might be said to have taken its active life in 1873. The Prince's Dock completed in 1880, the Victoria Dock in 1881, and the Merewether Dry Dock in 1891 mark successive steps in its onward progress, and now it is busily engaged in carrying out an immense scheme of port development, of which Mazagon-Sewree Reclamation forms the most important features.

MAZAGON-SEWREE RECLAMATION.

Sir Walter Hughes has given us some interesting particulars of this fine undertaking which will add nearly 4 per cent. to the area of the city and will greatly simplify and cheapen the means of handling commerce on a huge scale. He has told us that provision is being made for dealing with nearly three times the present volume of trade, and that there is an "almost unlimited room for further extension." I only congratulate the Trustees on the foresight they have displayed, and I have no doubt

that their anticipation of the future will be fulfilled. The commerce of India as a whole has steadily advanced in spite of the drain from which the country has suffered in late years. The total sea-borne trade of India has increased from about £132 millions in 1896-97 to £214 millions in 1905-06—an increase of more than 60 per cent. in nine years. These are significant figures as it is impossible to regard them otherwise than as an indication of the growing prosperity, although I fear that this prosperity has not yet reached all the masses in the area of scarcity. The total trade of Bombay averaged 102 crores in the decade ending 1895-96 and rose to an average of 118¾ crores in 1905-06—an increase of 16⅞ crores. This is

A SOUND AND SATISFACTORY GROWTH.

It must be remembered that the sea-borne trade of Bombay has not increased in proportion to the total trade of India. We can account for this in several ways, and particularly by an economic progress in Bengal, which has caused sea-borne trade of Calcutta to advance more rapidly than that of Bombay. I think, however, that Bombay has suffered from want of the facility which the Port Trust is now labouring to supply. I am certain that these great works will enable the Port Trust of Bombay to improve its position as regards its share in the general trade of India. Every year increased the importance of economic and rapid handling of goods, and such methods as are now to be seem at the Cotton Green of Colaba are hopelessly out of date. Another modern tendency is to increase the tonnage of steamers. The ideal of the future should be that every steamer capable of passing through the Suez Canal should be able to enter and unload at the Port of Bombay at all tides. I have no doubt that the trade of Bombay is being hampered in the past by want of space on the island, and the increase of 622 acres which will result from this reclamation will, therefore, be most valuable. It will lead to

CENTRALISATION OF TRADE OPERATION

in one neighbourhood and will thus to some extent help to remedy the irregular distribution of industries which is just the feature in this city. I shall look forward with great interest to the development of the electric railway to which Sir Walter Hughes has referred. Such line will doubtless be wanted primarily for the conveyance of persons engaged in trade within the limits of the property of the Port Trust, but it may also be of great value to the general public by helping to solve the problem of north and south communication in the city, and by providing this railway the Port Trust will be undertaking a share in the scientific co-ordination of the work of the improvement of Bombay which the Government has at heart. (Applause.) My wife and I regard it as a particular pleasure and honour to be associated with the inauguration of this great work for the benefit of Bombay. (Applause.) As an engineer nothing is so satisfactory to my mind as passage from the period of talking and reading to that of practical construction. I cordially congratulate the Port Trustees upon the breadth of view and the enterprise shown in the undertaking of these great works, and I congratulate Bombay on possessing a body which has shown such

GREAT EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ABILITY

in the public interest. (Applause.) It must be specially gratifying to you, Sir Walter Hughes, after your fifteen years as Chairman of the Trust, to watch the city's growth and the reclamation to which you have devoted time and thought. The Port Trust is building not for to-day only but for the benefit of generations to come. (Applause.) Sea-borne commerce is becoming more and more an important factor in the affairs of the world, and the development of irrigation, coupled with that of local Indian industries which we are all most anxious to promote, will lead to great expansion of trade in the future. I am confident that the reclamation which we are here to inaugurate this evening and the other great works now under progress will assure a position to Bombay among the great ports of the world and will undoubtedly spread prosperity inland. I heartily wish success to the Port Trust and their officers in carrying out this fine scheme by their own agency, and I hope that I may be here to congratulate them on its triumphant completion. (Loud applause.)

The company then adjourned to the buffet where refreshments were partaken of.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" December 21.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major P P Kilkelly, M B, I M S (Bombay), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The services of Capt R Steen, M B, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces.

The services of Capt R M Carter, I M S, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Major C E Williams, M D, I M S Bengal, Health Officer of Rangoon, is appointed to be Sanitary Comr, Burma.

Major H E Hitchins, I A, Comdt and Dist Supdt of Police, Port Blair, was granted leave in India from the 23rd Oct to the 14th Nov.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL.

Mr F Ware, M R C V S has been appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Dept, with effect from the 23rd Nov, and is posted for training to Bombay.

Mr R Branford, M R C V S, has been appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Dept, with effect from the 23rd Nov, and is posted for training to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar.

Mr S C[illegible]ss, M R C V S, has been appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Dept, with effect from the 24th Nov, and is posted for training to the Punjab.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr J W K McCrea, Asst Director Genl of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 1,000 has been granted furlough on medical certificate for three months in extension.

Mr H S H Pilkington, Supdt of Post Offices, is reappointed to officiate as an Asst Director Genl of the Post Offices, in the grade of Rs. 800 with effect from the 1st Nov during the continued absence of Mr McCrea or until further orders.

Mr A W Foord, Chief Supdt of Telegraphs, 2nd class, has been granted an extension, of furlough for four days in continuation of the leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr L E Pritchard, is appointed Deputy Auditor Genl, with effect from the 11th of Dec.

Mr W D Woollam, is posted as Asst Comptroller Genl in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, with effect from the same date.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The services of Capt R S Muter, R E, Executive Engr 2nd grade, State Railways, are lent to the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Smart, Depty Exmr of Accounts, attached to the office of the Exmr of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted combined leave for six months, viz, privilege leave for one month and eighteen days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 16th Nov.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the return from combined leave of Major E Waller, 2nd grade Cantonment Magistrate, Major R R Vaughan, reverts to his substantive appointment in the 3rd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 500 a month, with effect from the 3rd Nov.

Col F W P Angelo, 9th Hodson's Horse, to be a Col on the Staff, and granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-Genl whilst so employed. Dated 2nd Dec.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Herbert Edgington, of Mysore, and Aurea, only daughter of the late Sir William Farrington, Bart., and Lady Farrington, of "The Moat," Penshurst, Kent, will take place quietly in London this month.

A SPECIAL cable from Hongkong to the "Times of Ceylon" states that the Japanese Budget has been presented. The public enterprises have been postponed, saving forty millions annually for six years. The Army expenditure is put down at twenty millions annually and that of the Navy at 33 millions, spread over six years. Increased duties are to be levied on tobacco, saki and sugar, and a duty on petroleum is to be instituted. These are estimated to yield thirty millions annually. Arresting increased armaments has probably been caused by the "ententes."

DR. C. G. SELIGMANN, who has been appointed by the Ceylon Government to conduct an investigation into the sociology of, and everything connected with, the Veddahs, arrived in Colombo on the 17th instant. A special grant for the purpose of his enquiry is provided in this year's Supply Bill. Several investigations into the life and characteristics of the Veddahs have been made from time to time, without, up to the present, any very tangible results, and in the meantime these interesting people are either dying out or becoming absorbed into the comparative civilisation which surrounds them

FISHERIES IN WESTERN INDIA.

A Neglected Industry.

OF all the industries which add to the resources of this country, none is capable of greater development than the fisheries, which supply an enormous amount of food for the people, both as an article of consumption and commerce. When one comes to know a little about fish, it becomes manifest that they yield in interest to no other class of created things, whether we consider their colors, the wonderful variety of their forms, the beauty of some species, the strange and sometimes hideous appearance of others, or the peculiarities of their habits in general. It has been rightly observed that hardly any objects of research are more deserving of the attention of Government than the sources from which the food of the people is derived, or the nature of the articles most adapted for its manufacture or best fitted in the raw state for its home or foreign trade. Apart from the great hue and cry that is now boisterously raised over Swadeshi enterprises, it has always been the policy of Government to ensure comfort and happiness to the people committed to its care, by encouraging, as far as is possible, the development of Swadeshi industries; and the liberality of the Government in this direction has been more than justified by the results achieved and by the procedure which has been successfully adopted of granting scholarships to Indian students as a stimulus to further pursue their technical studies in European countries. Thus the details of native agriculture have been carefully studied and improved; the earth has been ransacked, and metals and minerals have been fully exploited, striking progress has been made in opening out deposits from which products are obtained; forests have been conserved and protected; the valuable timbers of red padauk and teak are preserved with care, while various articles of minor forest produce have formed important items in the trade returns with foreign countries. Various other industries have also steadily advanced. For many years past the returns of foreign trade have shown steady expansion in the exports of manufactured goods and in the imports of raw materials. "In the 15 years ending with March 1904, we find the increase amounted to 101 per cent. under exports, and 45 per cent. under imports, while the exports of Indian raw produce increased by only 28 per cent., and the imports of foreign manufactures by only 17 per cent." India is thus working up more and more its own raw materials and is finding an expanding foreign market for its own manufactures.

While such is the marked development achieved in these directions, it is much to be regretted that very little has been done to improve the fisheries in Western India. We have here a vast variety of fishes, and it is doubtful if any country can equal us in this respect. We have waters unlimited in extent, both salt and fresh—rivers, lakes, ponds, canals, etc. We have here an extensive coast-line which stretches over thousands of miles along the eastern shore of the Arabian Sea. Parallel to this coast-line, and separated from it here and there by a narrow belt of cocoanut, palmyra and arecanut palms, is a continuous system of extensive lagoons and backwaters. We have also numerous streams and rivers intersecting the country—innumerable patches of inland waters, large sheets of backwaters, bays, gulfs, etc.; all of these, if properly conserved and worked, would supply fish for local needs and leave a large margin for export for food and industrial purposes.

The number of fish in these waters of Western India is vast, but the harvest is comparatively untouched. An enormous amount of food remains uncaptured, while famines devastate the contiguous tracts. The chief benefit derived from fish consists in the abundance of their yielding a wholesome and nourishing food. Ninety per cent. of the population of Western India are dependent on this class of diet for their sustenance, and in almost all nations, fish forms, more or less, an essential part of food. Still no attempt has hitherto been made to find out how the supply of this wholesome food may be increased, and how water on our extensive coast-line may be made most productive. These waters, by the way, are now comparatively useless, but with the scientific improvement of our fisheries, they might be converted into mines of wealth.

It has often struck me as remarkable why such common fishes as the sardine and mackerel which come in regular battalions, and profusely crowd the shores of the districts of Malabar, Canara and Vengurla, should not come up a little further along the same coast-line, and why they should come in those districts only at certain seasons, and disappear during the rest. In order that such problems should be satisfactorily solved it is necessary that there should be established experimental stations equipped with requisite apparatus and affording facilities for the examination and rearing of fishes. With regard to fresh-water fishes it is necessary that hatcheries should be established in different parts of Western India. People here do not know where to obtain fish spawn, or how to deal with it when it is obtained; nor can they find persons sufficiently instructed to take spawn from the fish or to set apparatus for them. In England, America and Japan, the Governments have brought into existence Fishery Boards, whose duty it is to perform the systematic and scientific part of the fishery work, and it may be asked why such an establishment should not be established in Western India. The report of the investigations of Sir E. F. Nicholson, of Madras, and the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gupta, of Bengal, may be anxiously awaited for improving the fisheries in those provinces.

ECONOMIC USES.

Besides being an article of food, fish has been used from time immemorial for various requirements of life. In ancient times the "Meenkoda" or fish standard was the emblem of authority of some of the ancient Hindu kings. The Rajputs of old used to carry a fish before their chieftains when they undertook any gigantic expeditions, and fish was always considered a good omen. Some fishes are kept as objects of veneration by the Hindus, being held typical of Vishnu and Brahma. The former god in his "Matsya Avatatar," became a fish to save the seventh Manu, the progenitor of the human race, from the universal deluge. The whole account is most graphically described by Monier Williams in his "Indian Wisdom." Manu, the Hindu Noah,—not the grandson of Brahma but the seventh Manu, called "Vaivasvata,"—is represented as conciliating the favour of the Supreme Being by his austerities, in an age of universal depravity. A fish, which was the incarnation of Brahma appeared to him whilst engaged in penance on the margin of a river, and, accosting him, craved protection from the larger fish. Manu complied, and placed him in a glass vessel. Having outgrown this, he requested to be taken to a more roomy receptacle. Manu then placed him in a lake. Still the fish grew, till the lake, though three leagues long, could not contain him. He next asked to be taken to the Ganges; but even that sacred river was soon too small, and the fish was finally transferred to the ocean. There he continued to expand, till at last, addressing Manu, he warned him of the coming deluge. Manu, however, was to be preserved by the help of the fish, who commanded him to build a ship and go on board,—not with his own wife and children, but with seven Rishis or patriarchs; and not with pairs of animals, but with the seeds of all existing things. The flood came; Manu went on board and fastened the ship, as directed, to a horn in the fish's head. There is still a later account of the deluge in the Bhagavata Purana, where the fish is represented as an incarnation of Vishnu. The god's object in descending on a fish seems to have been to steer the ship. It was in the shape of a fish that Vishnu rescued the Vedas from the waters of the flood.

At the nuptials of Konkani Brahmins, the married pair go through the ceremony of catching fish, and even now it is performed in orthodox families with all religious awe and veneration. "Even witchcraft," says Day in his valuable book on Fisheries, "claims its share in the finny tribes, and the fortunate possessor of a tail of 'ray fish,' with its spine intact, is believed to be safe from the effects of spells and charms, and has the most remarkable power of warding off the evil eye."

Some fishes are eaten fresh, some salted and preserved, others are employed in arts, manufacture and in medicines. The roes of the large mullets and the tamarind fish which is prepared from the seer fish, are considered great delicacies. The flesh of sharks and rays are considered specially desirable for women, after childbirth. A fish called Tetraodons is presented by native doctors in cases of phythisis. A continuous use of the sardine fish, which frequents as already stated, the shores of Malabar, is found to be a very great remedy for pulmonary diseases. It is the abundant supply of this fish that always keeps the people of Malabar from the ravages of famine. Poor people are actually fed on it. The fishermen of the Malabar District make various uses of this fish; some are preserved, and out of some fish oil is prepared. As soon as this fish is caught they are packed in baskets, 200 or 300 in each. With a dexterity acquired by practice the fisherwomen cut off the head, open the fish and clean out the interior; with one cut they are then tossed into brine, where they are left for a few hours, and on being removed they are thoroughly washed and then laid on wicker panniers to dry. When they are dried they are plunged into boiling oil where they are cooked for some minutes. They are then packed in tin boxes, filled with oil and the lid soldered down. In order to ensure perfect preservation the boxes are boiled in water.

Fish oil is of two sorts—the one extracted from sharks and rays, and the other from sardine. The livers of those fishes are cut out and thrown into a boat or other vessel and trodden on with the feet till the oil is pressed out. It is then drawn off and stowed away. In the Malabar District the oil is manufactured by removing the gland from the fish, cutting it into small pieces; and gently boiling it for about an hour in a large earthen pot. Whilst the boiling is going on, the fluid is kept stirred about with a wooden spoon, and as the oil floats, it is skimmed off. People on the West Coast employ it for smearing their boats. In 1901-1902, only about 540 gallons of fish oil have been exported, while in 1905-1906, the quantity increased to 2,963 gallons, fetching the value of about Rs. 5,500. During the same year as much as 1,812 gallons have been imported into Madras and its value amounted to about Rs. 3,300. In every country in Europe there is a large demand for fish oil which is now adopted for every use to which the animal oils can be put. What a profitable industry this would turn out to be, if machinery is employed to carry on the extracting operations?

The skins and membranes of fish for the most part contain the strongest of gelatine The isinglass which produces even a stronger jelly and more nourishment is but a preparation of the fish maws. Fish maws or fish sounds are terms applied on the West Coast to the air bladder, sound or swim of fishes. In Malabar Isinglass is prepared from the swimming bladder of the cat fish, known in Malayalam as "Yetta," and from Scarna known as "Kora." There are two kinds of fish maws in Bombay, known as the "poota," and the "sozeli," the latter being one-fourth the size of the former. There are also other species of fish from which isinglass can be prepared. From the very early times, the Chinese have been acquainted with the uses of isinglass, and even at the present day it is they that require a constant and regular supply of this substance. It is an article of luxury with them, and forms an important article of export. During the years 1901-02, about 122,586lbs. (= Rs. 52,085) of isinglass was exported to China and the Straits Settlements, and in the year 1905-06, while the export has only increased to 153,614 lbs. (= Rs.1,14,312), the value of the article has almost doubled itself. These figures speak for themselves. It should, however, be stated that isinglass is the purest form of animal jelly, very nutritious and often used for a variety of elegant dishes. It is now largely used to clarify wine and beer. Even the fins of some fish are dried and exported to China, where they are freely employed in soup, while their skins are used for sword belts and for smoothing wood or ivory. Not only from the skin, but also from the intestines and other refuses of the fish, the Japanese prepare a kind of ghee by chemical process. Thus we find that every part in the organisms of the fish is useful to man one way or other, and it would be a pity if the improvements of the fisheries were neglected.

P. V. R.

(To be continued.)

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office Bombay:—

From Karachi to Skinner, from Karachi City to Hamed Haji, from Jubbulpore Cantonment to Major Crum 60th Rifles care of Station Master Victoria Station arriving mail train 19th, from Banswara to Bhai Fajlesasen care of Charnroad, from Kotputh to Ohiman Groom of Mr, Croft near Grant Road Station, from Marwar Pali to J. B. Sankhla Pumanchand Patna, from Chauda to Chhigley R. O., Persia, from Kimari, to Doctor Shiavux Pestonji Dadi Seth, Fire Temple, Charni Road, Kalbadevi Division, from Matheran to Dadabhoy Landing C. Warth, from Calcutta to Stewardess Dutfield Royal Exchange P. and O. s.s. "Arabia" from Tuticorin to Maskankudi Putiskarkana Isapeahan, from Vishanpur, R.N. to Ahammad Manchee, 9 Chibwas Lane, from Hathras to Jaggobhai Hirabai, from Delhi Katra Coran to Grainsee, from Karaikubi to Qiluthu, from South Farnbrough to Colonel Holloway, Great Western Hotel, from Alibag to Narayan Mhalla Makhva, Ghurwalla, Koiwada, and from Jacobabad to Ismail care of Seth Fazal Kabat Street.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Month of October. 1905	1906	1907
British India			
Bombay	37994751	40092112	39871147
Madras	2878561	3662306	2702266
Bengal	3845331	4246407	2460034
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	2812350	2832059	3159374
Punjab	1 95412	1042001	1100064
Central Provinces and Berar...	2360003	2156463	2138384
Total	50987308	54032548	51581269
Foreign Territory			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, Kishengarh & Ujjain	2101228	1901099	2030758
Grand Total	53088536	55933647	53562027

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1905 but coloured goods are included in the yardage for 1906 and 1907.

		Month of October. 1905	1906	1907
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	11918167	12840862	13778344
	yds.	38585130	55313626	59799025
	dozs	65842	64022	63262
Madras	pds.	692218	676040	692905
	yds.	1569825	2262990	2294485
	dozs.	...	1912	1119
Bengal	pds.	53733	82995	47539
	yds.	194031	356421	184091
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.	643783	54580	715 02
	yds.	2474116	2163051	2673344
	dozs.	...	2156	2541
Punjab	pds.	19257	21762	39780
	yds.	53440	69995	115953
	dozs.	..	20	2
Central Provinces and Berar	pds	830176	669127	648260
	yds.	2663314	2767230	2644394
	dozs.	..	187	1027
Total	pds.	14158154	14840526	15921930
	yds.	45339868	62953316	67711222
	dozs.	65842	68297	67951
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore Mysore, Baroda Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan.	pds.	612194	609910	660431
	yds.	2426048	2375670	2432100
Grand Total	pds.	14770348	15450436	16582351
	yds.	47765916	65328986	70143322
	dozs.	65842	68297	67951

H. E. LADY LAWLEY, accompanied by Major G. C. Glyn, D.S.O., paid a visit to Fort St. George. After spending some time in Saint Mary's Church, Her Excellency inspected a number of old records in the Government Secretariat Offices and then returned to Guindy.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

Wednesday 1st January 1908.
Entry closed at 6 p m on Monday 23rd December.

The Mistletoe Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr R R S' br aus g Killua
Mr R R S' b aus m Posco
Mr Kelso's b aus g St Patrick
Mr R M Phillip's' b aus m Epitome
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton
Mr W Hutchens' b e g Hark Bank by Rightaway Arriere Fensee (5 years)
Mr W Hutchens' br aus g Baritone

The Maiden Plate—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr A K Readymoneys' b a h Dhamas
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's g a h Gwalior (aged)
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's g a h Rashad (4 years)
Mr Zaid Bin Mahomed's g a h Noofal (3 years)
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Talal (4 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and Nanjee's ch a h Galopin (3 years)
Mr Khalil Dooree's b a h Makhjoom (aged)
Aga Mirza Ahmed and S A Wahed's b a h Elector 13-3 3-4 (6 yrs)
Aga Mirza Ahmed and S A Wahed's ch a h Krushan (4 years)
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Moscow 14 0 (4 years)
Mr A M Ameer's g a h Possidon 14 0 (4 years)
Mr Fattch Daya's ch a h Edbas 14 0 (4years)

Selling Plate—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr Pett's g a h Romance 14 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Royal
Messrs Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Nazzar 14 0
Mr Syed Naje's ch a g Sahoom 13 2 3-4
Aga S Shah's b a h Reality
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne 13 3 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Chum Chuman 14
Mr A M Shamlau's g a h Rummah
Mr N J Jacob's b a h Almas 13 3 1-2
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Royal Red 13 3 1-2
Mr Mukdesi Abdoola's g a h Zer 14
Mr Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Swordsman
Mr Rices's ch a h Deenar

The Desert Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr R R S' ch a h Tachreet 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Mint 13 3
Mr R R S' b a h Scimitar 13 2 3-4
Mr M A Khan's ch a h Salanic 14
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's g a h Shanwar 13 3
Mr Ali Bin Talib's ch a h Herricul 14
Messrs A Gany and N J Jacob's g a h Maharaja 13 3 1-2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's ch a h Vedas 14
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's ch a h Nazar 14
Mr Artin A Essajee's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1-2
Mr Alex A Essajee's b a h Creditor 13 2 3-4
Mr Syed Naje's ch a g Sahoon 13 2 3-4
Mr L K Kapadia's g a h Darby 13 2 1-2
Mr S N Mahomed's ch a h Caravan 13 3
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Patna 13 3 3-4
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Gaucho 13 2 3-4
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne 13 3 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Yatem 13 3
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1-4
Mr A S Oomers' g a h Basheer 13 3
Mr A J De Souza's g a h Sabah 13 3
Mr P H Burn's g a h Mumbra 13 3 1-2 (by win)
Mr Rice's ch a h Court Martial 14 0
Mr Daya Khalil's g a h Anee 13 3 1-2
Mr Adil's b a h Dumra 13 3 1-2
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Wade 14 0
Mr Abdul Razak Abdul Rehman's g a h Fradil 13 2 12

THE MIDGET MADIEN PLATE—Distance 1-2 Mile

Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Koomash 13-3
Mr Wallaices ch a h Ragub 13-2 3-4
Mr Newton's ch a h Little John 13-2
Mr Miyeed Bin Jurjes g a h Silver Stream 13 2 1-2
Mr Hajee Ally Khaderi's g a h Oorak 13 2 3-4
Mr S M Yussuff's ch a h Hobart 13 1 1-4
Mr D Cowasjee's g a h Ariff 13 1 3-4
Mr A Rehman's g a h Mufrud 13 2 3-4
Mr A S Oomer's b a g Norwood 13 2 1-2
Mr A M Dhaish's g a h Pelot 1 3

The New Comers' Plate—Distance 1-2 Mile.

Mr P H Burn's ch a h Dhansa 13-2.
Mr H S Cassel's ch a h Diamond King 13-3.
Mr Ahmed Abdoola's b a h Real Blood, 13-3
Mr R R S' ch a h Devon 13 3 3-4.
Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoor 13 2 1-2.
Mr R R S' g a h Disguise 13 2 1-2.
H H Sir Pratab Singh's b a h Reward 13 3 1-2.
H H Sir Pratab Singh's g a h Remark 13-3.
Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Afreed 13 3 1-2.
Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Lassa 13 3.
Mr Wallace's g a h Sir Askar 13 2,
Mr Wallace's b a h Mountain King 13 2 3-4.
Mr Tootsidass Tajpalle b a h Virtuous Bay 13 2 1-4.
Mr Hajee Aboodis g a h Naref 13 3 1-4.
Mr Abdoola Tamim's g a h Great Power 13 3 3-4.
Mr Pett's b a h Hull's 13 2 3 4
Mr Pett's g a h Fanton 13 3,
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed g a h Good Chance 13 2 3-4.
Messrs T Kendall and Ali Bin Talib's b a h Dark Metal 13 3
Aga Mirza's g a h Good Time 13 2 1-2
Mr Shahab Mahomed's g a h Mijlad 13 1 1-4
Mr Ahmed Mujeed's g a h Fav 13 2 1-2
Mr A K Dakayel's g a h Bassam 14 0
Mr A M Sabeah's b a h Steward 13-3 1-2
Mr Alex A Essayie's ch a h Porter 13 2
Mr Hajee Ally Khaderi's g a h King Fergus 13 3 1-2
Mr Hajee Ally Khaderi's b a h Godolphin 13 2 1-2
Mr Sul'eman Bahar's b a m Nofa 13 3 3-4
Mr Syed Mustapha Ber's g a h Barki 13 2 1-4
Mr Seth Ben Saif's b a h Dont Forget 13-2
Mr Kadavi Abdul Rehman's ch a h British Flag 13 2 1-4
Mr Ebrahim Effendi's g a h Mooshir 13 3 1-2
Mr Hajee Mahomed Ally's ch a h Thamir 13 3
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's g a h Futtahal Kher 14 0
Mr Hajee Mahmood Mahomed's g a h Malik Jaman 13 3 1-2
Mr Sayeed Bin Mahomed's g a h Rome Alli 13 3
Mr Naser Nazemy's g a h Chasab 13 2 1-4
Mr Essa Mulla Sulleman's b a h Shushoo 14 0
Mr Essa Mulla Sullemans b a h Hoodaib 13 3 1-2
Mr Jassim bin Mahomed's g a h Dab 13 2 1-2
Aga Mirza Ahmed and S A Wahed's ch a h The Minister 13 3 1-4
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Golden Crown 13 2 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Young Rajput 13 2 3-4
Mr A S Omer's b a h Raad 13 2 3-4
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Voucher 13 3 3-4
Prince Sir Singh and A S Oomer's b a h My Pet 13 3 3-4
Mr Abdoola Manas b a h Maimoon 13 3 14
Mr Abdoola Manas ch a h Lenzo 13 2
Mr Abdoola Mackamisa's g a h Martyn 13 3
Mr Hamed Hazamy's ch a h Roger's 13 2
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Arcadia 13 3 1-2
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Ormi 13 3 1-4
Mr Abdool Aziz Shamlan's b a h Viceroy 13 2 3-4
Mr Abdool Aziz Shamlan's g a h Arab Prince 13 3
Mr Fattahalla Essack's ch a h Esar 13 3 1-2
Mr Hoosain Bin Zaher's ch a h Narsin 13 3 1-4
Mr M H Pathare's ch a h Hamyer 13-2 1-2
Mr Yas Khadayer's g a h Pootas 13-2 1-4
Mr Hargovindass Jotha's b a h Bania 13-2 3-4
Mr Mahmood Shirazi's ch a h Kolikhan 13-3
Mr Abdoola Fattah's b a h Narayen Singji 13-3

If necessary after declaration of forfeit at 6 P.M. on Monday 30th December, the Entries will be divided and two or more races given.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 23rd December.

CRICKET.

EASTERN TELEGRAPHS vs. H. M. S. PERSEUS.

Played on the Maidan on Saturday. The result:—Eastern won by 53 runs:—

EASTERN TELEGRAPHS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Mr H Guest, b Stanford, c Gibbs	22
Mr S Phillips, b Merritt, c Hoyle	2
Mr G Fernandez, b Merritt	11
Mr M De Souza, b Stanford	5
Mr V Campos, b Stanford	0
Mr C A Maynard, b Hulme	47
Mr V Smith, b Stanford	12
Mr A Fernandes, b Kennedy, c Kennedy.	10
Mr Vaz, b Hulm, c Hulm	8
Mr F Furnell, b Kennedy, c Merritt	0
Mr Continho, not out	0
EXTRAS	3
Total	120

H. M. S. PERSEUS CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

Mr Gibbs, l b-w Continho	5
Mr Whitcombe, b Phillips, c Phillips	4
Mr Merritt, run out	0
Mr Hulm, b Continho	4
Mr Turner, b Phillips	0
Mr Kennedy, not out	26
Mr Stanford, b Continho, c Continho	18
Mr Fowler, b Continho	4
Mr Saunders, b Phillips	4
Mr Hoyle, b Phillips	0
EXTRAS	7
Total	67

THE "N. Y. K. Steamer" "Yeboshi Maru" left Singapore for Penang on 22nd inst. s.s. "Moyorie Maru" arrived at Colombo yesterday

CALCUTTA POLO TOURNAMENT.

Opening Game.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

The opening game for the India Polo Association Tournament was played this afternoon under exceptionally pleasant conditons. Mr. Apostolides, the enthusiastic Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Polo Club, has been unsparing in his labours to make the tournament a success and for all conditions to be worthy of the Imperial City. The Calcutta Polo Club has not only spent a large sum in perfecting the ground but are acting the hosts to all English teams and housing their ponies, while the Maharaja of Cooch Behar has claimed the privilege to entertain the Rajputana Princes and their teams. There was a very large and brilliant assembly on the ground this afternoon, including Lord Mino and the Government House Party, also Lord Kitchener and Staff, while Belvidere was also represented. Neddless to say that all the polo playing Princes were in evidence. The game was between the Carabiniers from Mhow, comprising Mr. Kennard, Major Kerby, Captain Watson, and Mr. Compton (back), and the 17th Lancers from Meerut, comprising Captain Melvill, Fisher, Fletcher, and Lockett (back). The Umpires were Captain Barrott and Fitzgerald. The game was a very level and closely fought out one and the standard of play was of good class. The two teams kept the scores level, making goal for goal till at the conclusion of full time the score stood at six goals all, and then in the two extra minutes of play the Lancers hit the conclusive goal and won. Following are the details of play.

First Chukker.—Play opened in Carabiniers' ground where the goal was well defended, but their efforts to bring the ball across midground were steadily repelled by Lockett, till finally he had a run to the flags and his shot went out wide. Play continued in Carabiniers' end where later the Lancers pressing, Lockett centred the ball and Melvill, getting on, hit a goal. On resumption of play the Carabiniers ran the ball to the flags and quickly equalized.

Second Chukker.—The Lancers again were aggressive and pressing in the adversaries' ground and by neat play scored a goal. Then even play followed about midfield for a space till the Carabiniers, playing well together, worked the ball to the Lancers' end, where ultimately they profited by an easy offering to score. Lancers quickly retaliated and just on the stroke of time hit a goal, the score now being in favour of the Lancers by three to two.

Third Chukker.—Stay was in midfield till Lockett by a long shot sent the ball to the Carabiniers' flags where it was rescued out of goals mouth and play continued in this end till Kinnard got possession and by a fine run just missed scoring, but soon again he got an opportunity and after a brief check near the flags he sent the ball out between the posts. Play was in neutral ground till Melville got a run and the Carabiniers hit behind in saving, but nothing came out of the penalty shot that was exacted. Score—Three all.

Fourth Chukker—Melville and Fisch each had clear runs to flags but ultimate scoring was cleverly averted. Play continued about midground alternately and near the close of time the Lancers got a penalty shot but failed to profit by it. No score.

Fifth Chukker—Play almost throughout in Carabiniers' end whence the Lancers had three or four runs to the flags without scoring and towards the close of the chukker they again got a penalty shot which proved of no avail.

Sixth Chukker—Soon after the ball was in play Watson and Kennard in conjunction had run to near Lancers' flags where they were deprived of possession. Then Melville and Fletcher in turn carried the ball to the opposite flags and the latter scored a goal. Shortly the Carabiniers confined their play to the Lancers and when offside was given against Kennard, the Carabiniers being penalized to hit out, when the Lancers meeting the ball attacked the flags which Watson saved and soon got a run which after a brief check on the far side of the ground resulted in a nicely hit goal. Score—Four goals all.

Seventh Chukker.—The venue of play was transferred to the Carabiniers' ground for a space where the Lancers had two runs to the flags. Then collision occurred at the side of midfield for which a dangerous foul penalty was expected from the Lancers, but the Carabiniers failed to get their shot through, but detained the ball in Lancers' ground till the Carabiniers scored a goal, and shortly the Lancers again equalized. Score—Five goals all.

Eighth Chukker.—Play was soon centred in the Carabiniers' ground where a foul was given against the Lancers, and Watson taking a free hit sent the ball out between the flags. From a throw in the Lancers pressed in the Carabiniers' ground and finally out of a melee hit a goal. There were but a couple of minutes left for full time which did not help to decide the issue and play was continued. Then after two minutes' extra play the Lancers hit the winning goal, thus coming out victors by seven goals to six.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Horses Left in for To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races. There has been a great run on Boabdil this morning and his price has gone to fours already.

PONY HURDLE HANDCAP—2 Miles over 8 Flights: Solace 11st 7lbs, Lady Viola 10st 7lbs, Prob 10st 7lbs, Branga 10st 3lbs, Daphne 10st 0lb, Cracker 9st 12lbs, Curfew Bell 9st 7lbs, Black Pearl 9st 5lbs, Little Dolly 9st 2lbs and Pineal 8st 9lbs.

THE DEALERS PLATE, 6 furlongs.—Cuirass, Comprimil, Bridegroom, Olive, Lee, Blix, Idle Metal Boy, Pallas, Sir Ulric.

THE ECLIPSE PONY PLATE.—7 furlongs.—Dreamland, Sun of a Gun, First Bell, Matin Bell, Flo. Lorette. Gyrtle, Circus Girl, Fortune, Bonita II.

THE VICEROY'S CUP, 1 3-4 Miles.—Fitzgrafton, Ballark, Mallard, Boabdil, Stirabout, Misty Morn, Steinhager.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE, 6 furlongs.—Chivalry, Lovania, Sacristan, Amplify, Golden Gleam, Paddy's Darling, Zore Song.

THE PAVILION PLATE, RC.—HonestLady, 9st 4lbs, Cinder Bell 8st 6lbs, Beaunero 8st 6lbs, Footprint 8st 6lbs, Kipling 8st 2lbs, Seclusion 7st 9lbs, Clear Artist 7st 7lbs, Lord Bareymore 6st 12lbs, Dirty Boy, 6st 12lb, Lord Boyne 6st 12lbs, Scamander 6st 2lbs and Nirvana 6st 12lbs.

BILLIARDS.

Stevenson's First Game in Bombay.

Yesterday evening Mr. W. H. Stevenson played an exhibition game of 1,000 up, giving Mr. Carnall 650 points. Stevenson won very easy, Carnall only getting 762, the former's best breaks being 83, 201, 102, 89 and 63. The table being a new one was not in his favour and no doubt we shall see bigger breaks when it has been played on and when he has had more practice; he has not touched a cue for ten days.

The evening concluded with a game of Snookers in which he gave Mr. Powalla 20 and beat him by 68 to 44, following with some remarkable exhibition shots.

A full report will appear in to-morrow's issue.

B. V. A. R. ASSOCIATION.

The following is the result of the Spoon Competition held at Santa Cruz on Sunday 22nd December:—

	500 yds.	600 yds.
S M H Solley	30 + 4=34	30 + 3=33
Gr W Thompson	25 + 4=29	32 + 5=37
Gr O M P Clyne	26 + 2=28	26 + 3=29
Corpl M H Coates	27 + 7=34	24 + 8=32
S I A E Maber	28 + 8=36	28 + 7=35
Gr A E Rogers	27 + 2=29	23 + 3=26
Gr A W Barker	26 + 6=32	22 + 7=29
Br W Geldart	22 + 8=30	21 + 9=30
Sapper R Hots	25 + 6=31	13 + 7=20
S I A J Williams	25 + 7=32	12 + 8=20
Corpl J Welsh	12 + 4=16	12 + 5=17
Sergt T W Yenn	19 + 6=25	22 + 7=29

Winners of Spoons.

500 Yds. S. Major Solley and S. I. Maber.
600 Yds. S. Major Solley and Gr. Thompson.
The Club Cup will be shot for next Sunday at 500 Yds.
Range for next week 500 and 600 Yds.

BY THE WAY.

WHALES AND INDIA.

The return of the Dundee whaling fleet after an unsuccessful season seems to indicate either the approach of the long prophesied extinction of the animal or its migration to fresh feeding grounds. The first people to undertake whale fishing as a regular commercial pursuit were the Biscayans in the twelfth century. Their object was not so much the oil—for the species they hunted was not very productive of that article—as the whalebone and the flesh, which was used for food. The failure of whales in the Bay of Biscay put an end to this trade, but the Biscayans found employment in the Arctic fisheries, which had been discovered by the English and Dutch in their endeavours to find a northern route to India. The Dutch soon gained a superiority in the whaling trade, and so numerous were the whales that a large village was built on the northern shores of Spitzbergen called Smeerenberg from Smeeren, "to melt," for the purpose of boiling the blubber. This village during the busy season contained shops and inns, which did a good trade, not only with the whalers, but with the crews of the vessels sent out in ballast from Holland for the purpose of bringing home the oil. For many years now, however, the trade has been of a very speculative character. In 1867, for instance, eleven British vessels only obtained 20 tons of oil, whereas in 1873 ten vessels obtained 1,352 tons of oil and 69 of whalebone. The uncertainty of the fishery is much increased by the many migrations of the whales in different years to fresh feeding grounds, leaving the old ones entirely deserted.

KIDNAPPING MILLIONAIRES.

The reported attempts to kidnap Master John Nicholas Brown, nephew of Mrs. George Vaderbilt, and the very youthful heir to £2,000,000, are the latest illustration of the disadvantages of being a millionaire. It is not long since the fifteen-year old son of Mr. Edward Cudahy, the pork-packing Crœsus, was carried off to a lonely house, and only recovered his liberty on payment of a ransom of £5,000 deposited by his father at a specified spot on a remote country road. Many an unsuccessful plot has been devised to kidnap Mr. J. D. Rockefeller one of which was on the point of succeding when it was wrecked by the detection, at the last moment, of one of the conspirators. The proposed ransom, according to the confession of Patrick Crowe, the leader of the gang, was £400,000. Less fortunate was the experience of the "iron-ore millionaire" Chapin, who was carried off to a lonely cabin in the Michigan hills, awaiting a ransom of £10,000, and who made a dramatic escape from a forest fire after it had put his captives to flight.

LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

This story is being told of one of the "jeunesse doree" of a Lancashire manufacturing town. He was taking a very pretty girl for a drive in his motor-car, when they met a raw-boned youth of about fifteen who evidently worked "deawn t'pit." With the lad was a bulldog of surpassing hideousness. The pretty girl—a great lover of dogs—fell a victim on the spot to the charms of this particular specimen. Her companion, anxious to ingratiate himself with her, determined to buy the animal. So he stopped the car and offered the lad a sovereign for it. The boy, keeping his eyes fixed all the time on the young lady, stolidly answered: "Ah wont have neawt." The would-be purchaser raised his offer to thirty shillings, and then to two pounds, but failed, however, to tempt the dog's owner. But at last the boy, still keeping his eyes on the vision of loveliness before him, said: "It's no use; money wont buy it. But if tha'll give that theer young lady a kiss ah'll give her t' dog for neawt." Thoroughly confused by this original offer, the embarrassed man started the car without a moment's delay. After a short silence, the girl turned to him and said, "Oh, Mr.—why did you let the dog go?"

SCIENCE AND SENTIMENT.

It is suggested by "Electricity and Electrical Engineering" this week that the new method of telegraphing photographs should not be called "telephotography," which is already appropriated for telescopic photography, but "phototelegraphy." This seems sound. A happy thought for turning "phototelegraphy" to sentimental account attracts us later in the same article. It would be useful to the press and the police, the writer suggests, and "it may lead to a new craze—i.e., that of collecting phototelegraphic cards, and, for instance, it may be used for sending the picture of a new baby from one parent to the other in the case of one or the other parent being abroad at the time of the event taking place, which would be very interesting to the mother if she happens to be the parent who is abroad." Apparently the writer has not lost all the illusions of youth.

"THE MIGHT OF THE INFINITESIMALLY SMALL."

The "Lancet" gives some striking examples of the importance of little things: "We know what infinitesimally of small quantities of certain substances will put an end to the great vital processes, and we know also how endless appears to be the action of the enzymes or ferments which render food assimilable so that the same vital processes are sustained. A thirtieth part of a grain of aconitine will kill the human organism, one part of an enzyme will transform 100,000 parts of cane sugar into invert sugar, the enzyme of malt will convert a thousand times its weight of starch into sugar, and so forth.' Nor is the enormous action of infinitesimally small quantities confined to the organic or organised world. Even certain materials devoid of life are found to exert a similar action.

POISONING PLATINUM.

Platinum, for an example, in the colloidal state is capable of decomposing 1,000,000 times its weight of hydrogen peroxide into water and oxygen, and then of remaining as strong and as active as ever: "Perhaps the most remarkable fact in connexion with the extraordinary 'vitality' of colloidal platinum is that its energies are at once paralysed by such ordinary animal poisons as prussic acid, corrosive sublimate, or sulphuretted hydrogen The platinum may thus be said to be poisoned, and such a small quantity as one-millionth of a grain of prussic acid is sufficient to prevent this great transforming power. To give another example of the decided effect of minute traces of various substances it has been found that certain water organisms are destroyed in water contained a copper vessel, and yet the quantity of copper present is only one part in a thousand million parts of water." Such effects, the "Lancet" adds, are impressive, and they are calculated to impress us still more when we contemplate the number of processes going on in the human machine which are dependent upon the action of small things.

CHARMS AND THE MAN.

The craze for Italian names for male vocalists is passing away; the British prophet of song has honour at last in his own country. But many a good musical Briton has been compelled by prejudice to masquerade under a name ending with "ati." Sims Reeves, who first appeared as "Mr. Johnson," was assured that he was doomed to failure unless he adopted an Italian name. Form and features were in his case as asset, however. They do count in life's success. Gladstone held the view as regards his son, the present Home Secretary, when the latter was first standing for Parliament: "His face is worth a thousand votes." Yet the man who most impressed Gladstone in the House was a little insignificant-looking man, whose vice was "all scream"—Shiel.

A FAIR EXCUSE.

(It has been asserted on medical authority that the slight difference in the construction of a woman's larynx and a man's, accounts for her greater capacity for conversation.)

My masters, who would teach our sex
That reticence is wise,
Don't let our tittle-tattle vex,
But kindly sympathise.
And when our tongues refuse to halt,
Control your malediction,
Remember it is not our fault
But only our affliction.

When with the fluent sex you spar
You'll own that in the sequel
You're quite out-classed, because you are
Not physically equal.
Then bow your head to Nature's laws,
Our weakness don't upbraid so,
The last word must be ours because
The female throat was made so.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS COIFFURES.

The coiffure might just now almost be said to be the last thought of a woman before sleeping, and her first conscious imaginings in the morning. The days when a straight parting—running from the brow to the neck, which jealously hid the glory of luxuriant tresses behind its sil en bars—was the alpha and omega of hair dressing are long passed, and the smooth bands on either side of the face, coaxed into a spurious glossiness by means of perfumed pomade, and which required no skill and only a little patience in their adjustment, have given place to a work of art as carefully designed and carried out as a culinary "tour de force" in sugar or pastry. For all evening functions, the hair is dressed with the utmost elaboration, and those who are deprived from economical reasons of the ministrations, of maid, are bound to consider the services of the coiffure de dames as a very serious addition to their dress budgets. One of the most effective means of introducing and using the little extraneous curls and puffs, which are de riquer for every one nowadays, is to have them mounted on one invisible wire. This can then be employed to form a coronet of hair puffs at the top of the head, while the wearer's own hair can be called into requisition in making the full bouffant contour of the sides and front.

COIFFURE BOUQUETS OF RIBBON WORK.

A very pretty effects is obtained in connection with this method of hair dressing by introducing several tiny bouquets of flowers among the twists and coils, four of these providing a charming garniture. Instead of representing the usual make of artificial flowers, these little posies are fashioned of fine ribbon work, in simulation of the ribbon embroideries so popular nowadays, being carried out in various soft faded shades of pale pink, blue, lavender, and lily-leaf green, while they are pinned flat against the waves of the hair in lieu of standing upright in the style which has recently obtained such favour. Instead of the auburn shade bordering on red which was the ideal tone of colour in the eyes of those who had no idea of adhering to the neutral tinted locks with which an ungenerous nature may have endowed them, chestnut is the favourite shade of the moment, the hair being still waved elaborately, while most women wear a tiny parting on one side, from which the full waves of the coiffure fall from left to right.

BEHIND A HAT.

These are the reflections of a Frenchman concerning the theatre that of this season of cart-wheel hats. They appear over the signature of M. Henry Bidon in the "Journal Des debats" and require no comments. A semicircle of violet plumes towers above a flat space covered with velvet: it is a hat. It is indeed the last word in hats, for there could be nothing which would intercept the view quite so effectively. Confound those indolent large plumes the jagged outline of which makes a break in the solid of which obstruction! Goodbye, thin skeletons of volture wing-feather that rose before, hidding awkward scenes on the theatre as the white cloud hid the top of Mount Ida! At last we have the solid hat. Carefully adjusted in front of a spectator of medium height, a single one of these hats suffices to hide the stage. Its compact shape, its symmetrical outline, its heaped-up load of trimming, constitute a crescent-shaped screen . . . In fact seated behind it you are no longer at the theatre; you are listening to a phonograph repetition of the play, but you listen to it from behind a wall; you know something is going on, and you see nothing. It is the height of tragedy. In a country where actresses are very pretty the hat may possibly be an unkind precaution taken by the ladies to hide the stage beauties from their men-folk. For the men do not seem to employ similar repressive means They do not keep their hats on; they do not appear at the theatre wearing bearskin hats of the kind which their grandmothers used as muffs; nor do they affect the helmet of the King of Italy. They are resigned. It is the women who protest. A lady surmounted by a "tea-table" hears another lady say behind her, "It is a shame to come to the theatre in that hat." She turns round. Her accuser herself wears a structure of heroic size. Another complains to the manager, "Sir, I am under a contract with the theatre. I have the right to see." The other day the complaints were so fierce that one lady finally took off her hat, and lo! from under it there came the prettiest little head in the world, the hair daintily dressed, to give pleasure to any eye; the hat had been worn, not because it had to hid anything, but from sheer malice!

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THE TWO SERVICES.

BATTLESHIP BUILDING.

It is now obvious that the Admiralty had a two-fold object in postponing for a month in each case the laying down of the two battleships of the "St. Vincent" class which have been allotted to Portsmouth and Devonport Dockyards. In the first place the authorities were desirous of concentrating the resources of those establishments as far as possible upon the "Bellerophon" and "Temeraire" so as to expedite their completion and at the same time to give the contractors for material for the "St. Vincents" the fullest opportunity of delivering large consignments of angle bars, &c., for use in the early stages of their construction. The result of this arrangement is seen in the marked progress which, on the one hand, has been made with armour-plating, barbette fittings, and the preparation of the engine-rooms for the turbines of the "Bellerophon" and "Temeraire," and also in the assembling alongside the vacant building slips of large quantities of material for the "St. Vincent" at Portsmouth and the "Collingwood" at Devonport. The former of these is about to be laid down—thus disproving the statement which has repeatedly been made that no armoured ship would be commenced in the calendar year 1907—while the "Collingwood's" keel plate will be placed on the blocks at Devonport in the opening days of the New Year. By that time the contract for the third of the "St Vincent" class—the "Rodney"—will, no doubt, have been accepted.

STOKER MOODY'S PUNISHMENT.

There is a movement going forward at Southampton to get Stoker Moody's sentence of penal servitude still further reduced. If the public persist in constantly interfering with the court-martial sentences of the Army and Navy, it will soon be difficult to maintain any sort of discipline in this services, and we shall see as much indiscipline in our own fleet as has recently been shown in that of Russia. The serious crime of striking superior officers, whether technically or otherwise, is growing to an alarming extent in the Navy; and no little of it is due to the fact that the men believe that the public will not allow them to be punished by heavy court-martial sentences. The emeute at Portsmouth last November, whether a drunken brawl or a mutinous outbreak, was a thing which we cannot afford to have occur in our first line of defence; and an offence for which the leaders must be suppressed with a firm hand. Stoker Moody's sentence was reduced at the time through the clamourings of a lot of irresponsible people, to whom a weak Government pandered, and it would be a mistake if such matters as these were to be ruled by the amount of noise that can be raised by a few interested persons who know how to engineer a so-called popular outcry on behalf of those whose cases have once been the subject of a sentimental outburst.

CHRISTMAS LEAVE.

The Christmas leave will be a welcome break in the strenuous work to which the officers and men of our large Home and foreign fleet have this year been subjected, and is being looked forward to with eager expectation by all hands. On the favourable report of the work and conduct of the men by their Commanders-in-Chief the Admiralty have been able to see their way to give the crews of the Atlantic Fleet ships an extra leave while in the Home ports during the season. This will make fourteen days instead of seven to each watch. The leave for most of the Home training establishments commences on the 19th and 20th of this month, and ends on the 1st and 2nd respectively of January; while the leave for the first watch from the naval barracks will commence on Saturday, the 21st instant, and end on the morning of New Year's day. The men who journey to Ireland, Scotland, or other outlying places, are allowed a few hours longer than their shipmates. At the training establishments all the boys and youths under instruction are allowed on leave at the same time, but at the large naval establishments enough men are retained to form fire parties, and to do other necessary routine work, and then go on leave as a second watch. The dockyards close on Christmas Day, but men staying out on Boxing Day, when the yards are open, have to forfeit their wages for that day.

THE 5TH LANCERS AGAIN.

The War Office did rather tardy justice to the 5th Lancers by the paragraph in which it was announced that the regiment was not inefficient to take the field. That fact we had already demonstrated and it was well known throughout the cavalry. But the papers had circulated the story, and it might with advantage have been contradicted earlier. The paragraph referred to the officers placed on half-pay and intimated that the action taken was not due to any cause detrimental to the character of those officers. It is a very great pity that the authorities should have acted in such a way as to give the general impression that they were discredited. This was certainly the view taken by the country generally when it was known five that officers had been removed from the regiment at the same time, while the papers were declaring that the regiment was unfit for service. Now the action taken by the War Office is attempted to be explained by the fact that these officers were not considered suitable to retain their positions as officers in this cavalry regiment. "Their services can be, and in three cases are being, utilised in other appointments." We are not told why they were considered unsuitable for the 5th Lancers, but a semi-official rumour or statement was circulated that too much of the infantry spirit prevailed in the regiment. One of the officers, it is true, was brought into the 5th Lancers a few years ago from the Royal Garrison Regiment, and whether the action was wise or not, it was the action of the War Office. As to the other four officers, they had all been serving for a very long period in the regiment. Perhaps it is suggested that the mounted infantry idea was predominant in the officers, and that the new cavalry spirit was not accepted. But the statement requires explanation, and seems to have been circulated in order to cover some other reason for the action taken.

A MEANINGLESS EXPLANATION.

The official explanation really explains nothing. No one who knew the regiment ever thought it unfit for service. If the officers placed on half-pay are unfit for the regiment, why was not this discovered before? With a single exception, they have all been long in the regiment, and when Brigadier-General Allenby was in command, no word was breathed against them. Their removal now is a reflection upon that officer, which he will properly resent. It is a stultification of the Army Council, which retained these officers in their positions and promoted them, when, according to this latest explanation, they were unfit for the service. The only conclusion we can reach is that the opinion of the present commanding officer has been taken, and has been allowed to over-ride the favourable reports which in previous years have been made upon these officers. We cannot protest too strongly against such authority being placed in the hands of any one man. Unless a further statement be made, this is the interpretation which will be placed upon this singular incident. An explanation is necessary in the interests of those of whom it may be said that they have acted wrongly in the matter or who may be misjudged because of the action taken—Brigadier-General Allenby, who made favourable reports upon officers now declared by the Army Council to be unsuitable for the regiment; the present commanding officer, whose reports obviously require further justification; and the Army Council itself which neglected or failed to discover the unsuitability of these officers until now. The matter will not rest where it is, and good may result from the discussion which has been raised. Confidential reports are necessary, but they require to be set upon a new footing altogether.

CAVALRY IN MOROCCO.

Recently we drew attention to the fact that the fighting in Morocco has not been without its significance for the cavalry, and a correspondent asks us to direct attention to the same matter again. There was further hard fighting on Sunday, November 24, which lasted over three hours and resulted in heavy loss. Colonel Telinean had been directed to collect a fine imposed upon the Moorish tribe of the Beni Snassen, and in the course of his operations he found his little force surrounded by an army of some 10,000 Arabs. Machine guns were brought into play, and the terrible hail of bullets shook the confidence of the enemy, who, however, were finally overwhelmed by a dashing charge of the Spahi cavalry, about 200 strong, led Major Costet. The French were greatly outnumbered, but they charge brilliantly and carried all before them. One correspondent said that when they returned to camp their swords were dripping with blood, for they had been engaged in furious hand-to-hand fighting. Here once again was shown the value of a well-led cavalry force to bring about or to enforce the victory. We well know that a doctrine of another sort was accepted in England after the war in South Africa, but now it is surely well known that cavalry must be armed with the "arme blanche," either lance or sword, for really decisive work in the charge. It will not do to conclude that the day of hand-to-hand fighting is over, or that cavalry will no longer be called upon to charge down upon the enemy. An ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory and so the lessons of Morocco have their value for the organisation and equipment of our Regular cavalry and Imperial Yeomanry forces.

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2. Intending subscribers who wish immediate delivery should register their orders this week. The complete set of 25 volumes will be despatched on payment of Rs. 5 with the order. Cash prices run from Rs. 145 for cloth to Rs. 335 for Natural Leather, a favourite binding because of its extraordinary durability.

3. By arrangement with the "Pioneer," the "Times of India," the "Madras Mail," and the "Rangoon Gazette," specimen volumes in the various bindings may be seen at the respective offices of these journals in Allahabad, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon, an arrangement which subscribers will find of great convenience.

4. "The Times" offer of this remarkable new work of Universal History has attracted widespread attention, and from present indications the preliminary sale in India will exceed that of "The Times" issue of the "Britannica." In fact the number of enquiries that have been received is more than three times as many as were received in an equal period in the case of the Encyclopædia.

The work is sold either for cash in full or on the plan of monthly payments, but it should be noted that the present prices can apply only to a limited number of copies and that any future sale will be at a higher price. By "The Times" plan of sale the ordinary methods of the book trade are reversed, the early buyer being permitted to buy at the minimum price. It is the usual practice of publishers at Home to fix a price for a new book at the highest figure they think it will stand. Those who buy it when the book is in greatest demand and when everybody is talking about it pay considerably more than do those who wait a year or two for a cheaper edition. Any one who follows the course of book-trade prices at Home will find that is no exaggeration.

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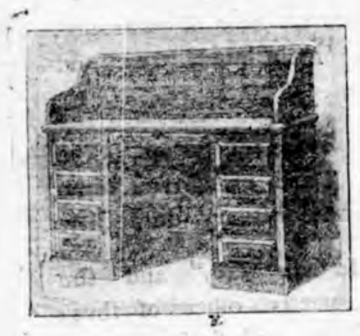
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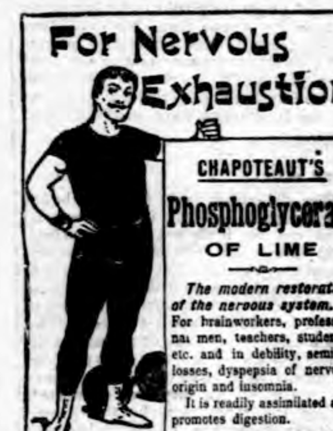
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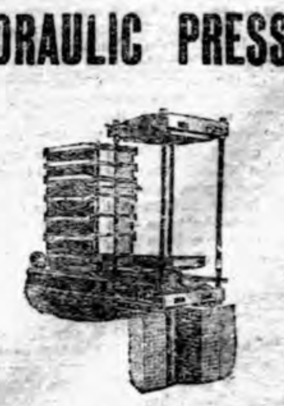
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